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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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OF

LONDON

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OF THE

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Date of Election.

1905 Bolivar, Ignacio, *Museo nacional de Historia natural, Hipodromo,* 17, *Madrid.*

1911 Comstock, Prof. J. H., *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.*

1894 Forel, Professor Auguste, M.D., *Yvorne, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland.*

1925 Gestro, Prof. R., *Direttore del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy.*

1926 Horvath, Dr. Geza, *Museum Nationale Hungaricum, Budapest, Hungary.*

1915 ‡ Howard, Dr. L. O., *Ex-Chief, Bureau of Entomology, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, U.S.A.*

1914 Lameere, Professor A., 74, *rue Defarq, Bruxelles.*

1918 Marchal, Dr. Paul, 45, *rue de Verrières, Antony, Seine, France.*

*1928 Reverdin, Dr. L. J., *Rive de Pregny, Route de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.*

1913 Semenoff, Tian-Shanski A. P., *Vassili Ostrov, 8 lin.*, 39, *Leningrad, Russia.*

1911 Wasmann, Fr. Erich, S.J., *Valkenburg (L.) Ignatius Kolleg, Holland.*

SPECIAL LIFE FELLOWS.

Date of Election.

1926 (1891) Frohawk, F. W., *Essendene, Cavendish-road, Sutton, Surrey.*

1923 (1889) Johnson, The Rev. W. F., M.A., *Roxboro' Terrace, Rostrevor, Co. Down, Ireland.*

1929 (1920) ‡ Meldola, Mrs. Ella Frederica, 6, *Brunswick-square,* W.C. 1.

1926 (1890) Newstead, Prof. R., M.Sc., F.R.S., A.L.S., Hon. F.R.H.S., *St. Mary's Cottage,* 67, *Handbridge, Chester.*

FELLOWS.

(*The names of those who have not yet paid either the Entrance Fee or the first year's subscription are not included.*)

*Marked * died during the year* 1929.
Marked † have compounded for their Annual Subscriptions.
Marked ‡ have been formally admitted into the Society (*to Dec.* 1929).

Date of Election.

1913 ‡ Adams, B. G., *The Old Rectory, Swell, Fivehead, Somerset.*
1902 ‡ Adkin, B. W., *Trenoweth, Hope-park, Bromley, Kent.*
1885 ‡ Adkin, Robert (V.-Pres., 1922, 1928; Council, 1901–2, 1911–13, 1921–3, 1927–9), *Hodeslea, Meads, Eastbourne.*
1921 Alexander, Prof. C. P., *Fernald Hall, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., U.S.A.*
1920 ‡ Altson, A. M., *The Mount, Windlesham, Surrey.*
1924 ‡ Amirthalingam, C., *Dept. of Zoology, University College, Gower street,* W.C. 1.
1911 Anderson, T. J., *Box* 323, *Nairobi, Kenya Colony.*
1919 †‡ Andrewes, Dr. C. H., 54, *Brent-way, Church End, Finchley,* N. 3.
1910 †‡ Andrewes, H. E. (Council, 1920–2), 8, *North-grove, Highgate,* N. 6.
1922 ‡ Andrewes, H. L. *The Warren, Bere Regis, Wareham, Dorset.*
1899 ‡ Andrews, Henry W., 6, *Footscray-road, Eltham,* S.E. 9.
1901 ‡ Anning, William, 15, *Arthur-street West,* E.C. 4.
1908 † Antram, Charles B., *c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, P.O. Box* 158, *Calcutta, India.*
1927 ‡ Armstrong, R. R., B.A., M.D., B.Ch., 3a, *Newsted-road, Lee,* S.E. 12.
1913 ‡ Armytage, Edward O., *c/o The Westminster Bank, Ltd.,* 25, *Sussex-place,* S.W. 7.
1907 ‡ Arnold, G., D.Sc., A.R.C.S., *Rhodesia Museum, Bulawayo, South Africa.*
1899 †‡ Arrow, G. J. (Council, 1905–7), 9, *Rossdale-road, Putney,* S.W. 15; and *British Museum* (*Natural History*), *Cromwell-road,* S.W. 7.
1922 Arthur, Francis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 395, *Bethnal Green-road,* E. 2.
1911 ‡ Ashby, E. B., 36, *Bulstrode-road, Hounslow, Middlesex.*
1907 †‡ Ashby, Sidney R., 37, *Hide-road, Headstone, Harrow.*
1925 Ashworth, J. H., *Walton Fold, Longridge, Preston, Lancs.*
1921 Atkinson, D. J., *Ataran Forest Division, Moulmein, Burma.*
1886 Atmore, E. A., 2a, *Queen-street, King's Lynn.*
1927 ‡ Attia, R., A.R.C.S., B.Sc., *Plant Protection Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt.*
1928 Aubertin, Miss D., *British Museum* (*Natural History*), *Cromwell-road,* S.W. 7.
1928 Avinoff, A., *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, U.S.A.*
1914 Awati, P. R.

1904†‡Bagnall, Richard S., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., 9, *Manor-place, Edinburgh.*
1909 ‡ Bagwell-Purefoy, Capt. Edward, F.Z.S., *East Farleigh, Maidstone.*
1903–1913, 1924 :
‡ Baldock, G. R., *Oakburn Villa*, 467, *Hertford-road, Enfield Highway.*
1916 ‡ Balfour, Miss Alice, 4, *Carlton-gardens*, S.W.1, and *Whittingehame, Haddington, Scotland.*
1921 ‡ Balfour-Browne, Prof. W. A. F., F.R.S.E., F.Z.S. (Council, 1925–7), *Winscombe Court, Winscombe, Somerset.*
1912 ‡ Ballard, E., *Entomological Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt.*
*1886 ‡ Bankes, Eustace R., M.A.
1890 Barclay, Francis H., F.G.S., *The Warren, Cromer.*
1925 Barnes, W., M.D., *Decatur, Illinois, U.S.A.*
1902 ‡ Barraud, P. J., *Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Punjab, India.*
1907 ‡ Bartlett, H. Frederick D., *Island of St. Helena, S. Atlantic.*
1908 Bayford, E. G., 2, *Rockingham-street, Barnsley.*
1912 ‡ Baynes, E. S. A., *Monkshatch Cottage, Compton, Guildford, Surrey.*
1896†‡Beare, Prof. Sir T. Hudson, B.Sc., F.R.S.E. (V.-Pres., 1910; Council, 1909–11, 1925–7), 10, *Regent-terrace, Edinburgh.*
1912 Bedford, Gerald, Entomologist to the Union of South Africa, *Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory, Ondestepoort, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1913 Bedford, Capt. H. W., *W.T.R. Laboratories, Khartoum, Sudan.*
1899 ‡ Bedwell, Ernest C. (V.-Pres., 1922; Council, 1917–19, 1922–4, 1929–), *Bruggen, Brighton-road, Coulsdon, Surrey.*
1920 ‡ Beeson, C. F. C., *Indian Forest Service, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, U.P., India.*
1927 ‡ Bell, J. H., *Maiden Lodge, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*
1904 Bengtsson, Simon, Ph.D., Lecturer, *University of Lund, Sweden ;* Curator, Entomological Collection of the University.
1915 Benham, Prof. W. B., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., *University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1925 ‡ Benson, R. B., B.A., *Boldre House, Berkhamsted, Herts.*
1906 ‡ Bentall, E. E., *The Grove, Witham, Essex.*
1913 ‡ Best-Gardner, Charles C., *Rookwood, Neath, Glamorgan.*
1885 ‡ Bethune-Baker, George T., F.L.S., F.Z.S. (Pres., 1913–14; V.-Pres., 1910–11, 1915; Council, 1895, 1910–15, 1919–21), 9, *Eversfield-road, Eastbourne.*
1929 Bewsher, Maj. F. W., O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., F.Z.S., 1*st Bn. R. Fusiliers, Kamptee, C.P., India.*
1891 ‡ Blaber, W. H., F.L.S., 34, *Cromwell-road, Hove, Brighton.*
1904 ‡ Blair, Kenneth G., B.Sc. (Council, 1918–20), *Claremont*, 120, *Sunningfields-road, Hendon*, N.W. 4.
1904 ‡ Bliss, M. F., M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Branston, nr. Rugby.*
1903 Bogue, W. A., 34, *Handen-road, Lee*, S.E. 12.
1928 Bolivar y Pieltain, Prof. C., *Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid.*
1921 ‡ Bolton-King, E., *Christ Church, Oxford.*
1902 ‡ Bostock, E. D., *Oulton Cross, Stone, Staffs.*

1921 Bouck, Baron J., *Springfield, South Godstone, Surrey.*
1927 Bowhill, J. W., *Morelands, Grange-loan, Edinburgh.*
1894 † Bowles, E. Augustus, M.A., *Myddelton House, Waltham Cross.*
1912 † Bowring, C. Talbot, *St. Francis, Benfield-way, Portslade, nr. Hove, Sussex.*
1921 ‡ Box, H. E.
1919 ‡ Box, L. A., 35, *Great James-street,* W.C. 1.
1910 Boyd, A. Whitworth, *Frandley House, nr. Northwich.*
1920 Boyd, Major J. E. M., M.C., *The British Military Hospital, Ferozepore, Punjab, India.*
1905 Bracken, Charles W., B.A., 8, *De la Hay Villas, Plymouth.*
1919 ‡ Bradley, Prof. J. Chester, M.Sc., Professor of Entomology and Curator of Invertebrate Zoology, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.*
1928 Bradshaw, Major C. P., *Cavalry Club, Piccadilly, London,* W. 1.
1920 ‡ Brenchley, Dr. Winifred E., D.Sc., F.L.S., *Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.*
1894 ‡ Bright, P. M., *Colebrook Grange,* 58, *Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.*
1924 ‡ Brindley, Mrs. M. D., 25, *Madingley-road, Cambridge.*
1923 Britten, G., *Riwaka, Nelson, N.Z.*
1909 ‡ Britten, Harry, 22, *Birch-grove, Levenshulme, Manchester.*
1925 ‡ Brooks, C. J., 11, *Carlton Mansions, West End-lane,* N.W. 6.
1902 ‡ Broughton, Brig.-Gen. T. D., R.E., *Stone House, Pewsey, Wilts.*
1919 Brown, J. M., B.Sc., F.L.S., 176, *Carterknowle-road, Millhouses, Sheffield.*
1910 Browne, H. B., M.A., *Kenilworth, Scatcherd-lane, Morley, Yorks.*
1909 Bryant, Gilbert E., 163, *Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park,* W. 2.
*1898 † Buchan-Hepburn, Sir Archibald, Bart., J.P., D.L., *Smeaton-Hepburn, Prestonkirk.*
1919 ‡ Buckhurst, A. S., *Pathological Laboratory, Milton-road, Harpenden, Herts.*
1925 ‡ Bull, G. V., B.A., M.B., *Whitegables, Sandhurst, Kent.*
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1922 Burns, A. N., Sugar Experiment Station, *Mackay, N. Queensland, Australia.*
1896†‡Burr, Malcolm, D.Sc., F.G.S., A.R.S.M. (V.-Pres., 1912; Council, 1903–4, 1910–12), *United Univ. Club, Pall Mall East,* S.W. 1; *Trans. to :— Moscow, Petrovskaia Agricultural Academy, Prof. V. F. Boldyrev.*
1920 Burras, A. E., 3, *Connaught-road, North End, Portsmouth.*
1909 ‡ Burrows, The Rev. C. R. N., *The Vicarage, Mucking, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex.*
1922 ‡ Bushby, L. C., 11, *Park-grove, Bromley, Kent.*
1920 ‡ Bushell, Capt. H. S., *Ravensholt, Harrow-on-the-Hill.*
1922 Butler, A. E., *c/o Westminster Bank, Ltd., Clevedon, Somerset.*
1914 † Butterfield, R., Curator, *Corporation Museum, Keighley, Yorks.*
1912†‡ Buxton, P. A., M.A. (Council, 1926–28), *Grit Howe, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.*

1902 ‡ Cameron, Malcolm, M.B., R.N. (Council, 1919–20), 15, *Teesdale-road, Leytonstone,* E. 11.

1913 ‡ Cameron, W. P. L., *Gezira Research Farm, Wad Medani, Blue Nile Province, Sudan.*
1923 ‡ Campbell-Taylor, J. E., *Barclay's Bank House, Pembroke Dock, S. Wales.*
1910 Carlier, E. Wace, M.D., F.R.S.E., *Morningside, Granville-road, Dorridge,* and *The University, Birmingham.*
1924 ‡ Carlier, S. E. Wace, *Morningside, Dorridge, Warwickshire.*
1910†‡Carpenter, G. D. Hale, D.M., M.B.E., 19, *Bardwell-road, Oxford.*
1895 ‡ Carpenter, George H., D.Sc., M.R.I.A., *The Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester.*
1915 Carr, Professor J. W., M.A. , F.L.S., F.G.S., Hon. F.R.H.S., Professor of Biology, *University College,* and Director Emeritus of the Public Natural History Museum, *Wollaton Hall, Nottingham.*
1912 Carter, H. F., *The Office of Medical Entomologist, Torrington-square, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1906 ‡ Carter, H. J., B.A., *Garrawillah, Kintore-street, Wahroonga, Sydney, N.S.W.*
1921 Cassels, O. C., D.F.C., N.D.A., *Estancia Las Petacos San Yorge, F.C.C.A., Argentine.*
1921 Castle, Miss Amy, *Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1921 ‡ Cator, Douglas, 13, *Westminster-mansions, Gt. Smith-street,* S.W. 1.
1889†‡Cave, Charles J. P.
1920 ‡ le Cerf, F., Curator of Lepidoptera in the Paris Museum, 13, *rue Guy de la Brosse, Paris.*
1914 ‡ Champion, H. G., M.A., *Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, U.P., India.*
1913 Chasen, F. N., M.B.O.U., *Raffles Museum, Singapore.*
1919 Chatterjee, N. C., B.Sc., *Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, U.P., India.*
1923 Chatterjee, S. N., *Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, U.P., India.*
1897 ‡ Chawner, Miss Ethel F., *Thatched Holme, Wargrave, Berks.*
1913 ‡ Cheavin, W. H. S., F.C.S., F.R.M.S., 19, *Rosendale-road, W. Dulwich,* S.E. 21.
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1889 Christy, William M., M.A., F.L.S., *Watergate, Emsworth.*
1909 Clark, Lt.-Col. C. Turner, F.Z.S., *The Hutch, Shirley Warren, Southampton.*
1923 Clarke, C. E., 39, *Princes-street, Dunedin, N.Z.*
1929 Clarkson, Miss Lucy I., *Apipucos, Recife (Pernambuco), Brazil.*
1914 Cleare, L. D., Jr., *Department of Agriculture, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1922 Clutten, Wm. George, 136, *Coal Clough-lane, Burnley.*
1908 Clutterbuck, Charles G., *Heathside,* 23, *Heathville-road, Gloucester.*
1908 Clutterbuck, Sir Peter H., *Pensbury, Walton-on-Thames.*
1904 ‡ Cockayne, E. A., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Council, 1915–17, 1926–28), 116, *Westbourne-terrace,* W. 2.
1920 Cockcroft, T., 111, *Owen-street, Wellington South, New Zealand.*
1917 ‡ Cockerell, Prof. T. D. A., *University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.*
*1917 ‡ Cocks, Frederick, 42, *Crown-street, Reading.*
1927 Coe, R. L., 40, *Malden Hill-gardens, New Maldon, Surrey.*

1914 Coleman, Leslie C., Dept. of Agriculture, *Bangalore, Mysore, India.*
1922 ‡ Collenette, C. L., *Gothic Lodge, Woodford Green, Essex.*
1899 ‡ Collin, James E. (President, 1927–8; V.-Pres., 1913, 1923, 1929; Council, 1904–6, 1913–15, 1923–5), *Rayland, Newmarket.*
1918 Comstock, Dr. J. A., *c/o Los Angeles Museum, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.*
1924 ‡ Cooke, Brig.-Gen. B. H., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., *Inniscrone, Datchet, Bucks.*
1926 Cooper, Mrs. J. Omer-, B.A., 23, *Leazes-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
1921 Coote, F. D., 71, *Fenchurch-street,* E.C. 3.
1924 Corbett, G. H., 576, *Gardens Hill, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.*
1916 Cornford, The Rev. Bruce, 43, *Havelock-road, Portsmouth.*
1921 ‡ Corporaal, J. B., *Zoological Museum, Plantage Middenlaan, Amsterdam.*
1924 Cott, H. B., 9, *Old Orchard-road, Eastbourne.*
1923 Cottam, R., *Entomological Dept., Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratory, Khartoum, Sudan.*
1920 ‡ Cotterell, G. S., *Newlyn, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.*
1928 Covell, Major G., I.M.S., M.D., *Malaria Survey of India, Kasauli, Punjab, India.*
1913 Coward, T. A., F.Z.S., 36, *George-street, Manchester.*
1923 ‡ Cox, L. G., 9, *Chichester-terrace, Brighton.*
1920 ‡ Crabbe, E., 52, *Sarsfield-road, Balham,* S.W. 12.
1895 Crabtree, B. H., *Holly Bank, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.*
1919 Crampton, Prof. G. Chester, *Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., U.S.A.*
1922 ‡ Crawford, Wm. Monod, B.A., *Orissa, Marlborough-park, Belfast.*
1928 Crewdson, R. C. R., *The Grange, Delamere, Northwich, Cheshire.*
*1907 ‡ Croft, E. O., M.D., *Wyndley, Harrowby-crescent, Far Headingley, Leeds.*
1919 ‡ Cumming, B. D., *Whistman's Wood, West Clandon, Surrey.*
1927 Cunliffe, N., M.A., D.Sc., *The School of Rural Economy, University of Oxford.*
1908 ‡ Curtis, W. P., *Drake North, Sandringham-road, Parkstone, Dorset.*

1929 ‡ Daltry, H. W., *Bar Hill, Madeley, nr. Crewe.*
1928 Dampf, Dr. A., Chief Government Entomologist, *Avenida Insurgentes,* 171, *Mexico, D.F., Mexico.*
1911 Davey, H. W., *Cobungua,* 19, *Moama-road, E. Malvern, Australia.*
1913 ‡ Davidson, James, D.Sc., F.L.S. (Council, 1922–4), *Waite Agricultural Research Institute, Glen Osmond, University of Adelaide, S. Australia.*
1912 Davis, F. L., J.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 1, *Hill View, Charmouth, Dorset.*
1903 Day, F. H., 26, *Currock-terrace, Carlisle.*
1898 Day, G. O., *Sahlatston, Duncan's Station, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.*
1923 Dean, J. D., *Heathwaite, Heath Park-avenue, Cardiff.*

1923 Dewar, D. A., M.B., C.M., *Altyre House, Stanley, S.O., Co. Durham.*
1917 ‡ Dicksee, Arthur, 24, *Lyford-road, Wandsworth Common,* S.W. 18.
1925 Digges, Rev. T. G., M.A., *Glooncahir, Mohill, Co. Leitrim, N. Ireland.*
1929 ‡ Dinnage, H., *Stable Cottages, Lower Beeding, Horsham.*
1887 ‡ Dixey, Frederick Augustus, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., Fellow and Bursar of Wadham College (Pres., 1909–10; V.-Pres., 1904–5, 1911; Council, 1895, 1904–6), *Wadham College, Oxford.*
1921 Dobson, H. W., 14, *Finkle-street, Kendal.*
1909 † Dobson, Thomas, 33, *The Park, Sharples, Bolton.*
1905 Dodd, Frederick P., *Kuranda, viâ Cairns, Queensland.*
1912 ‡ Doig, Major K. A. C., R.A.M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Karundas Estate, P.O. Nyeri, Kenya Colony.*
1891 ‡ Donisthorpe, Horace St. John K., F.Z.S. (V.-Pres., 1911; Council, 1899–1901, 1910–12), *Durandesthorpe,* 19, *Hazelwell-road, Putney,* S.W. 15.
1913 ‡ Dow, Walter James, 5, *Great College-street, Westminster,* S.W. 1.
1910 Downes-Shaw, Rev. Archibald,
1927 Droste, A. E., *Casilla,* 1752, *Valparaiso, Chile, S. America.*
1924 ‡ Druitt, Alan, *Willow Lodge, Christchurch, Hants.*
1921 du Porte, E. M., *Macdonald College, Quebec, Canada.*
1894 Dudgeon, G. C., C.B.E., 182, *Cromwell-road,* S.W. 7.
1913 Duffield, C. A. W., *Pickersden, Brook Ashford, Kent.*
1906 ‡ Dukinfield Jones, E., *Box* 1831, *Mountain-street, Glendale, California, U.S.A.*
1924 Dutt, A., B.A., B.Sc., *Asst. Entomologist, Rustam, Dept. of Agriculture, Baghdad* (*Iraq*).

1910 ‡ Eales-White, Maj. J. C., F.Z.S., 88, *Mount Ararat-road, Richmond, Surrey.*
1912 ‡ Earl, Herbert L., M.A., *Vanessa, Rawlyn-road, Torquay.*
1927 ‡ Earle, E., 16, *Addison-gardens,* W. 14.
1924 Eastham, L., M.Sc., *Zoological Laboratory, The Museums, Cambridge.*
1890–1914, 1922:
Eastwood, John E., *Middleham, Ringmer, Lewes, Sussex.*
*1865 ‡ Eaton, The Rev. Alfred Edwin, M.A. (Council, 1877–9), *Richmond Villa, Northam S.O., N. Devon.*
1902 ‡ Edelsten, H. M. (V.-Pres., 1928; Council, 1926–28), *Hillside, Lindfield, Sussex.*
1927 Edmonds, T. H., *Strathmore, Totnes, Devon.*
1911 ‡ Edwards, F. W., M.A. (Council, 1929–), 56, *Norton-road, Letchworth.*
1884 ‡ Edwards, Stanley, F.L.S., F.Z.S. (Council, 1912–14), 15, *St. Germans-place, Blackheath,* S.E. 3.
1913 Edwards, W. H., *Belle Vue, Barline, Beer, Devon.*
1924 ‡ Edwards, W. H., *Dept. of Agriculture, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1916 ‡ Efflatoun, Bey Hassan, Professor of Entomology, *Egyptian University, Cairo, Egypt.*
1927 Ellaston-Wright, F. R., M.D., *Braunton, N. Devon.*
1900 ‡ Elliott, E. A., 41, *Chapel Park-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*

1924 Ellis, E. T., F.R.H.S., *Westwood, Ecclesall, Sheffield.*
1900 ‡ Ellis, H. Willoughby, F.Z.S. (V.-Pres., 1924; Council, 1916–18, 1922–4, 1929–), *Speldhurst Close, Sevenoaks, Kent,* and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall,* S.W. 1.
1919 Elston, Albert H., "*Llandyssill,*" *Aldgate, South Australia.*
1925 Elton, C. S., B.A., *Dept. of Comp. Anatomy, University Museum, Oxford.*
1903 ‡ Eltringham, Harry, M.A., D.Sc., F.Z.S. (Secretary, 1922–5; V.-Pres., 1914, 1918, 1926; Council, 1913–15, 1918–20, 1926–28), *Woodhouse, Stroud, Gloucestershire,* and *Hope Department, University Museum, Oxford.*
1927 ‡ Embry, B., *St. Bartholomew's Vicarage, Dover.*
1927 Esaki, T., *College of Agriculture, Kyushu Imp. Univ., Fukuoka, Japan.*
1908 Eustace, E. M., M.A., *Wellington College, Berks.*
1926 Evans, Col. G. H., C.I.E., C.B.E., *c/o National Bank of India, Ltd.,* 26, *Bishopsgate,* E.C. 2.
1922 Evans, H. Silvester, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Lomaloma, Fiji.*
1928 ‡ Evans, J. W., *Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,* 314, *Albert-street, E. Melbourne, Australia.*
1919 ‡ Evans, Brigadier W. H., C.I.E., D.S.O., *c/o Lloyd's Bank* (*Cox & Co., R.E. Dept.*), 6, *Pall Mall,* S.W. 1.

1919 ‡ Falconer, William, 25, *Ashdale-road, Waterloo, Liverpool.*
1927 Falkner, H. J., *Gyfu, Barton, Torquay.*
1924 ‡ Farmiloe, H. J. C., *Purley Park, nr. Reading, Berks.*
1925 ‡ Fassnidge, W., 47, *Tennyson-road, Southampton.*
1926 Faz, Alfredo, *Calle Teatinos,* 384, *Santiago, Chili.*
1907 Feather, Walter, *Cross Hills, nr. Keighley, Yorks.*
*1900 ‡ Feltham, H. L. L., *Mercantile Buildings, Summonds-street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1918 ‡ Ferguson, A., 433, *Kilmarnock-road, Newlands, Glasgow.*
1922 Fernald, H. T., Ph.D., *Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., U.S.A.*
1898 ‡ Fletcher, Prof. T. Bainbrigge, R.N., *Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Bihar, India.*
1883 † Fletcher, William Holland B., M.A., *Aldwick Manor, Bognor.*
1905 Floersheim, Cecil, 16, *Kensington Court Mansions,* W. 8.
1922 Flower, Miss A. B., *Furzelee, Hale, nr. Salisbury.*
1928 ‡ Forbes, Wyndham, D.S.O., R.N., Commander, *Naval and Military Club,* 94, *Piccadilly,* W. 2.
1924 ‡ Ford, E. B., *Wadham College, Oxford.*
1913 Foster, Arthur H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.(Eng.), M.B.O.U., 13, *Tilehouse-street, Hitchin, Herts.*
1898 ‡ Fountaine, Miss Margaret E., *c/o British Consulate, Belem* (*Para*), *Brazil.*
1920 ‡ Fox-Wilson, G., *Entomological Dept., R.H.S. Laboratory, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey.*

1928 **Francis**, H. O., 5, *East Barnet-road, New Barnet, Herts.*

1908 **Fraser**, F. C., Lt.-Col., M.D., I.M.S., *c/o Bombay Natural History Society, 6, Apollo-street, Bombay, India.*

1888 ‡ **Fremlin**, H. Stuart, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Govt. Lymph Establishment, Colindale-avenue, The Hyde*, N.W. 9.

1910 ‡ **Frisby**, G. E., 29, *Darnley-road, Gravesend.*

1907 ‡ **Fryer**, J. C. F., M.A. (Council, 1916–18, 1925–7), *Milton-road, Harpenden, Herts.*

*1876 ‡ **Fuller**, The Rev. Alfred, M.A., *The Lodge*, 7, *Sydenham-hill, Sydenham*, S.E. 26.

1887 ‡ **Gahan**, Charles Joseph, M.A., D.Sc. (Pres., 1917–18; V.-Pres., 1916, 1919; Sec., 1899–1900; Council, 1893–5, 1901, 1914–16, 1919), *The Mount, Aylsham, Norfolk.*

1920 **Gardner**, J. C. M., *Forest Research Inst., Dehra Dun, U.P., India.*

1901 †‡ **Gardner**, Willoughby, D.Sc. F.L.S., F.S.A., *Y Berlfa, Deganwy, N. Wales.*

1923 **Garrett**, F. C., *West Croft, Hexham.*

1922 ‡ **Gater**, B. A. R., M.A., D.I.C., F.R.M.S., *Entomologist, Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.*

1920 **Gauntlett**, H. L., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., A.K.C., 37, *Howard's-lane, Putney*, S.W. 15.

1919 ‡ **Gedye**, A. F. J., *P.O. Box* 216, *Nairobi, Kenya Colony.*

1923 **Gee**, G. F., *Abbotsford, Cuddington, nr. Northwich, Cheshire.*

1922 ‡ **Ghosh**, C. C., B.A., *Agricultural College, Mandalay, Burma, India.*

1915 ‡ **Gibson**, Arthur, *Dominion Entomologist, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.*

*1908 **Giffard**, Walter M., *P.O. Box* 300, *Honolulu, Hawaii.*

1904 ‡ **Gilliat**, Francis T., B.A., 25, *Manor-road, Folkestone.*

1925 **Gilles**, W. S., F.I.C., F.C.S., *The Cottage, Bocking, Braintree, Essex.*

1919 ‡ **Gimingham**, C. T., O.B.E., F.I.C., *Ministry of Agriculture, Pathological Laboratory, Milton-road, Harpenden, Herts.*

1914 ‡ **Godfrey**, E. J., *Education Dept., Bangkok, Siam.*

1924 **Golding**, F. D., *Moor Plantation, Ibadan, S. Provinces, Nigeria.*

1920 ‡ **Goodban**, B. S., *Watersmeet, West-street, Ewell, Epsom, Surrey.*

1927 ‡ **Goodman**, A. de B., *"Hatchgate," Massetts-road, Horley, Surrey.*

1904 **Goodwin**, Edward, *Canon Court, Wateringbury, Kent.*

1925 ‡ **Gordon**, D. J., B.A., *Craigellachie House, Strathpeffer, N.B.*

1898 ‡ **Gordon**, J. G. McH., *Corsemalzie, Whauphill S.O., Wigtownshire.*

1929 **Graham-Smith**, G. S., M.D., F.R.S., *Dept. of Pathology, Tennis Court-road, Cambridge.*

1927 **Grandi**, Prof. Dr. Guido, *R. Instituto Superiore Agrario, Bologna, Italy.*

1924 **Grant**, J. H., *Cole Dale View, Coleshill-road, Ward End, Birmingham.*

1914 **Graveley**, F. H., *Museum House, Egmore, Madras.*

1911 ‡ **Graves**, P. P., 5, *Hereford-square*, S.W. 7.

1891 †‡ **Green**, E. Ernest, F.Z.S. (Pres., 1923–4; V.-Pres., 1915, 1925; Council, 1914–16, 1925), *Way's End, Beech-avenue, Camberley.*

1893 † Greenwood, H. P., F.L.S., *Whitsbury House, Salisbury.*
1921 Greenwood, W. F. N., *C.S.R. Co., Lautoka, Fiji.*
1928 ‡ Grensted, Rev. L. W., M.A., B.D., *University College, Oxford.*
1926 ‡ Grey, Mrs. O., 90, *Charing Cross-road,* W.C. 2.
1894 ‡ Grimshaw, Percy H., *Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.*
1905 Grist, Charles J., *The Croft, Carol Green, Berkswill, Coventry.*
1920 ‡ Grosvenor, T. H. L., *Springvale, Linkfield-lane, Redhill, Surrey.*
1927 Gunder, J. D., 849, *Linda Vista Avenue, Pasadena, California, U.S.A.*
1920 ‡ Gunton, Major H. C., 1, *The Highway, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.*
1906 Gurney, Gerard H., *Keswick Hall, Norwich.*
1910 Gurney, William B., Govt. Entomologist, *Department of Agriculture, Sydney, Australia.*

1912 Hacker, Henry, *Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1919 Hadwen, Dr. Seymour, D.Vet.Sci., *Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1925 ‡ Haig-Thomas, P., *The Grange, Goring-on-Thames.*
1906 ‡ Hall, Arthur, "*Bowness,*" *Brighton-road, Purley, Surrey.*
1885 ‡ Hall, T. W., *Wood Grange, Shire-lane, Chorley Wood, Herts.*
1921 ‡ Hall, W. J., *The B.S.A. Co.'s Citrus Estate, Mazoe, Southern Rhodesia.*
1912 ‡ Hallett, H. M., 64, *Westbourne-road, Penarth, Glamorganshire.*
1923 ‡ Halliwell, A. C., *St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster,* S.W.
1929 Hamlin, W. E., 12, *Wimbledon Hill-road,* S.W. 19.
1915 Hamm, Albert Harris, A.L.S., 22, *Southfield-road, Oxford.*
1928 ‡ Hammond, C. O., 56, *Boreham-road, Lordship-lane, Wood Green,* N. 22.
1891 ‡ Hanbury, Frederick J., F.L.S., *Brockhurst, E. Grinstead.*
1923 ‡ Hancock, G. L. R., *Dept. of Agriculture, Box* 5, *Kampala, Uganda ; Trans. to :—Byfleet Rectory, Surrey.*
1923 Handley, G., 54, *All Saints'-road, King's Heath, Birmingham.*
1929 ‡ Hanson, H. S., *Farnham House Laboratory, Farnham Royal, Bucks.*
1903 ‡ Hare, E. J., 4, *New-square, Lincoln's Inn,* W.C. 2.
1920 ‡ Hargreaves, E., *Lands and Forest Dept., Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1920 Hargreaves, H., *Govt. Entomologist, Dept. of Agriculture, Kampala, Uganda.*
1926 Harmsworth, H. A. B., 3, *Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park,* W. 1.
1926 Harris, R. H., *P.O., Empangeni, Zululand, S. Africa.*
1928 Harris, W. V., *Dept. of Agriculture, Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory.*
1925 Harukawa, C., *Ohara Institute, Kurashiki, Okayama-Ken, Japan.*
1910 ‡ Harwood, Philip, *c/o Westminster Bank, Ltd.,* 92, *Wimborne-road, Winton, Bournemouth.*
1926 Hatch, Melville H., *Dept. of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.*
1919 ‡ Hawker-Smith, W., *Benares, Wormley, Godalming, Surrey.*
1927 ‡ Hawkins, C. N., 23, *Dalebury-road, Upper Tooting,* S.W. 17.
1913†‡Hawkshaw, Oliver, *Holly Combe, Liphook, Hants.*
1924 Hayward, A. R., *Misterton, Somerset.*
1919 ‡ Hayward, H. C., M.A., *Repton, Derby.*

1921 ‡ Hayward, Capt. K. J., *English Club*, 25, *Be Mayo*, 586, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910 ‡ Hedges, Alfred V., *Milton House, Milton Ernest, Beds.*
1919 ‡ Hemming, Capt. A. F., C.B.E., F.Z.S. (Treasurer, 1929– ; Council, 1928), 29, *West Cromwell-road*, S.W. 5.
1910 Henderson, J., *Ashford House, Talybont-on-Usk, Breconshire.*
1918 Herrod-Hempsall, J., *Sternthorpe, Stockingstone-road, Luton, Beds.*
1903 Herrod-Hempsall, W., *W.B.C., Apiary, Old Bedford-road, Luton, Beds.*
1929 ‡ Heslop, Ian R. P., B.A., 34, *Henleaze Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1925 Hesse, Dr. A. T., *South African Museum, Cape Town, S. Africa.*
1913 Hewitt, John, B.A., Director, *Albany Museum, Grahamstown, S. Africa.*
1923 ‡ Hicks, J. B., 99, *Barkston-gardens, S. Kensington*, S.W. 6.
1922 ‡ Higgins, L. G., M.A., F.R.C.S., *Linkwood, Woking, Surrey.*
1924 ‡ Hingston, Major R. W. G., M.C., *c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd.*, 6, *Pall Mall*, S.W. 1.
1912 Hodge, Harold, 99, *Highbury-place*, N. 5.
1922 Hogarth, A. Moore, 143, *Golders Green-road*, N.W. 11.
1925 Holdaway, F. G., Ph.D., *Farnham House Laboratory, Farnham Royal, Bucks.*
1910 Holford, H. O., *Elstead Lodge, Godalming, Surrey.*
1887 Holland, The Rev. W. J., D.D., Ph.D., Director Emeritus, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Penn, U.S.A.*
1898 ‡ Holman-Hunt, C. B., *Great Toller, nr. Dorchester, Dorset.*
1929 ‡ Hood, Lt.-Col., the Viscount, 61, *Porchester-terrace*, W. 2.
1922 ‡ Hopkins, G. H. E., *Box* 141, *Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.*
1921 Hopper, L. B., *Manor House, Penryn, Cornwall.*
1929 Horn, Dr. Walther, 20, *Gosslerstrasse, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany:*
1919 de Horrack-Fournier, Mme., 90, *Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris*, and *Château de Voisins, Louveciennes, Seine-et-Oise, France.*
1928 Hosny, M., Entomological Secretary, *Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt.*
1927 ‡ Hucklesby, F. G., *Laboratoire de Biologie générale, Université de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, Alsace.*
1888 Hudson, G. V., *Hill View, Karori, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1907 Hughes, C. N., 78, *Harley House*, N.W. 1.
1921 Hunt, Rev. T. Wesley, *Wesleyan Methodist Church of S. Africa, Private Box, P.O. Imvani, C.P., S. Africa.*
1917 Hunter, David, M.A., M.B., *The Coppice, Nottingham.*
1922 ‡ Hutchinson, G. E., *c/o The Master, Pembroke College, Cambridge.*
1923 Hutchinson, J. H., M.A., *Holly House, Littlebourne, nr. Canterbury.*

1897 ‡ Image, Prof. Selwyn, M.A. (Council, 1909–11), 78, *Parkhurst-road, Camden-road*, N. 7.
1912†‡Imms, A. D., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S. (V.-Pres., 1920; Council, 1919–21), *Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.*
1920 Inglis, C. M., F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.,

1927 ‡ Jackson, C. H. N., *Cayton, York-road, St. Albans.*

1917 ‡ Jackson, Miss Dorothy J., *North Cliff, St. Andrews, Fife.*
1927 Jacobi, Prof. A., *Museen fur Tierkunde und Volkerkunde, Dresden, Germany.*
1920 James, Russell, 7, *Broadlands-road, Highgate,* N. 6.
1914 ‡ Janse, A. J. T., *1st-street, Gezina, Pretoria, S. Africa.*
1927 Janson, H., 44, *Gt. Russell-street, Bloomsbury,* W.C. 1.
1898 Janson, Oliver J., 13, *Fairfax-road, Hornsey,* N. 8.
1928 ‡ Jeddere-Fisher, Major H. C., *Woodlands Corner, Littlehampton, Sussex.*
1909 Jepson, Frank P., M.A., *Dept. of Agriculture, Peradeniya, Ceylon.*
1865 John, Evan, *Llantrisant S.O., Glamorganshire.*
1924 ‡ Johnston, H. B., M.A., *Wellcome Laboratory, Khartoum, Sudan.*
1920 ‡ Johnstone, Douglas.
1927 Johnstone, J. F., *Ruxley Lodge, Claygate, Surrey.*
1908 ‡ Joicey, J. J., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. (Council, 1921–3), *The Hill, Witley, Surrey.*
1924 Jones, F. M., 2000, *Riverview Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.*
1929 Jones, H. P., *Natural History Museum, Wollaton Hall, Nottingham.*
1894†‡Jordan, K., Ph.D., President (V.-Pres., 1909, 1926; Council, 1909–11, 1924–6), *The Museum, Tring.*
1910 ‡ Joseph, E. G., 23, *Clanricarde-gardens,* W. 2.
1910 ‡ Joy, E. C., *Moore's Hotel, The Leas, Folkestone.*
1902 ‡ Joy, Norman H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 78, *Crescent-road, Reading.*
1919 Jurriaanse, J. H., *W.Z. Schickade,* 75, *Rotterdam, Holland.*

1928 Karandikar, K. R., B.A., M.Sc., *Department of Entomology, University of Edinburgh.*
1896†‡Kaye, W. J. (Council, 1906–8), *Caracas, Ditton-hill, Surbiton.*
1925 Kearns, H. G. H., B.Sc., *Dept. of Zoology, The University, Bristol.*
1926 Kelly, R., 59, *Swanston-street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.*
1926 Kennedy, Prof. C. H., *Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.*
1890 ‡ Kenrick, Sir George H., *Whetstone, Somerset-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
1920 Kent-Lemon, Capt. Arthur Leslie, York & Lancaster Regt., *Blytheswood, Ascot, Berks.*
1929 Kenway, H. C., *Public Works Dept., Union Buildings, Pretoria, S. Africa.*
1904 Kershaw, G. Bertram de B., *Huntsman's Lodge, Wrotham Heath, Kent.*
1906 Keynes, John Neville, M.A., D.Sc., 6, *Harvey-road, Cambridge.*
1900 Keys, James H., 7, *Whimple-street, Plymouth.*
*1919 Khare, J. L., *Agricultural College, Nagpur, India.*
1925 Killington, F. J., A.C.P., 22 *Litchfield-road, Midanbury, Bitterne-park, Southampton.*
1889 ‡ King, James J. F.-X., 1, *Athole Gardens-terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow.*
1912 ‡ King, H. H., Govt. Entomologist, *Gordon College, Khartoum, Sudan.*
1917 ‡ Kirkpatrick, T. W., *Government Research Farm, Wad Medani, Sudan.*
1887 † Klein, Sydney T., F.L.S., F.R.A.S., *Lilly's, Chelsfield, Kent.*

1927 ‡ Labouchere, F. A., 15, *Draycott-avenue, Chelsea,* S.W. 3.

1922 ‡ Lacey, Lionel, 307, *Wolf's-lane, Pelham, N.Y., U.S.A.*
1925 Laidlaw, F. F., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Eastfield, Uffculme, Devon.*
1916 ‡ Laing, Frederick (Council, 1922–4), *British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell-road,* S.W. 7.
1910 ‡ Lakin, C. Ernest, M.D., F.R.C.S., 105, *Harley-street,* W. 1.
1924 Lamb, C. G., M.A., Sc.D., 65, *Glisson-road, Cambridge.*
1911†‡Lamborn, W. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *c/o W. S. Tomkinson, Esq., North Hinksey, Oxon.*
1917 Langham, Sir Charles, Bart., *Tempo Manor, Co. Fermanagh.*
1922 ‡ Lankester, C. H., *Cartago, Costa Rica.*
1920 Lathy, Percy I., 90, *Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.*
1916 Latta, Prof. Robert, D.Phil., *c/o Prof. Graham Kerr, F.R.S., University. Glasgow.*
1925 Latter, M. P., F.G.S., *Box* 1169, *The Corner House, Johannesburg, S. Africa.*
1895 Latter, Oswald H., M.A., *The Elms, Charterhouse-road, Godalming.*
1927 ‡ Lawson, H. B., *Brock Hill, Horsell, Woking, Surrey.*
1899 Lea, Arthur M., Government Entomologist, *Museum, Adelaide, S. Australia.*
1923 ‡ Lean, O. B., *The Moor Plantation, Ibadan, Nigeria, W. Africa.*
1910 Leigh, H. S., *Brentwood, Worsley, Manchester.*
1927 Leivers, A. R., 20, *Warwick-road, Mapperley-park, Nottingham.*
1920 ‡ Leman, G. B. C., *Wynyard,* 52, *West-hill, Putney Heath,* S.W. 15.
1924 ‡ Le Pelley, R. H., Ph.D., *c/o Director of Agriculture, Nairobi, Kenya.*
1903†‡Levett, The Rev. T. Prinsep, *Frenchgate, Richmond, Yorks.*
1925 Levick, J., *Ashley House, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.*
1908 † Lewis, John Spedan, F.Z.S., *North Hall, Mortimer-crescent,* N.W. 6.
1922 ‡ Light, S. S., "*Oatlands,*" *Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.*
1925 ‡ Llewellyn Jones, Rev. J. R. J., M.A., *Newcote, West-avenue, Exeter.*
1919 ‡ Lloyd, Llewellyn, D.Sc., *Zoological Dept., University, Leeds.*
1885†‡Lloyd, R. W. (V.-Pres., 1924, 1928; Council, 1900–1, 1923–5, 1928–), I, 5, *Albany, Piccadilly,* W. 1.
1920 ‡ Lodge, George, *Hawkhouse, Upper Park-road, Camberley.*
1903 Lofthouse, T. A., *The Croft, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.*
1925 ‡ Longfield, Miss C., 20, *Pont-street,* S.W. 1.
1908 ‡ Longsdon, D., *The Flower House, Southend, Catford,* S.E. 6.
1920 Loveridge, A., *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*
1923 Lowther, R. C., M.B., Ch.B., *Fernleigh, Grange-over-Sands, Lancs.*
1898 ‡ Lucas, William John, B.A. (Council, 1904–6), 28, *Knight's-park, Kingston-on-Thames.*
1929 ‡ Lyall, Miss Edith M., 57, *Mortlake-road, Kew Gardens, Surrey.*
1903 Lyell, G., *Gisborne, Victoria, Australia.*
1912 ‡ Lyle, G. T., *Briarfield, Stump Cross, Shibden, Halifax.*

1910 Macdougall, R. Stewart, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E. (V.-Pres., 1929; Council, 1928–), *Ivy Lodge, Gullane, East Lothian.*
1922 ‡ Mace, Herbert, *Faircotes, Harlow, Essex.*
1928 McHardy, J. W., B.Sc., 70, *Arden-street, Edinburgh.*

1928 ‡ McKenny-Hughes, A. W., 22, *Stanford-road, Kensington*, W. 8

1929 ‡ MacLagan, D. Stewart, B.Sc., *Farnham House Laboratory, Farnham Royal, Bucks.*

1919 McLeod, M. C., *Court Lodge, Ware, Herts.*

1899†‡Main, Hugh, B.Sc., F.Z.S. (Council, 1908–10), 55, *Buckingham-road, South Woodford*, E. 18.

1892 ‡ Mansbridge, W., *Monreith, Derby-road, Formby, Liverpool.*

1919 Mansfield-Aders, Dr. W., *Zanzibar.*

1926 ‡ Mansour, K., *Dept. of Zoology, The Egyptian University, Abbassieh, Cairo.*

1923 Marillier, G. H., 37, *St. John's Wood-park, Hampstead.*

1925 ‡ Marks, E., 11*b*, *Hyde Park-mansions, Chapel-street*, W. 1.

1920 Marriner, T. F., *Church House, Court-square, Carlisle.*

1895 ‡ Marshall, G. A. K., C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.Z.S. (V.-Pres., 1919, 1924; Council, 1907–8, 1919–21, 1924–6, 1928–), 48, *Pont-street*, S.W. 1.

1922 Marshall, J. F., M.A., F.Z.S., *Seacourt, Hayling Island, Hants.*

1896 Marshall, P., M.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., *Hautere, Bellevue-road, Lower Hutt, New Zealand.*

1897 Martineau, Alfred H., *Shutteroaks Toll House, Crewkerne, Somerset.*

1919 Marumo, N., *Zoological Institute, Agricultural College, Imperial University, Komaba, Tokyo, Japan.*

1922 ‡ Massee, A. M., *East Malling Research Station, East Malling, Kent.*

1895 Massey, Herbert, *Ivy-Lea, Burnage, Didsbury, Manchester.*

1921 Matsumura, Prof. S., *Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan.*

1887 Matthews, Coryndon, *Woodside, Salcombe, S. Devon.*

1912 Maulik, Prof. S., *Dept. of Zoology, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, India.*

1916 ‡ May, Harry Haden, *Black Friars Distillery, Southside-street, Plymouth.*

1929 ‡ de Meillon, Botha, *South African Institute for Medical Research, Box* 1038, *Johannesburg, S. Africa.*

1927 Mellor, J. E. M., *Plant Protection Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt.*

1919 ‡ Mellows, Charles, M.A., *The College, Bishop's Stortford.*

*1885 Melvill, J. C., M.A., F.L.S., *Meole Brace Hall, Shrewsbury.*

1926 Merritt-Hawkes, Mrs. O. A., M.Sc., 405, *Hagley-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*

1912 ‡ Metcalfe, Rev. J. W., *Holmbank, Westcott, Surrey.*

1880 ‡ Meyrick, Edward, B.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S., *Thornhanger, Marlborough.*

1926 ‡ Michelmore, A. P. G., *Gezira Research Farm, Wad Medani, Sudan.*

1883 ‡ Miles, W. H., *c/o E. Step, Esq.*, 158, *Dora-road, Wimbledon Park*, S.W. 19.

1920 Miller, D., Chief of Dept. of Entomology, *The Cawthron Institute, Nelson, New Zealand.*

1921 Miller, N. C. E., *Dept. of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.*

1925 Millott, R. T., *Waverley-road, Mansfield, Notts.*

1926 ‡ Mistihawy, A. M. El, *Plant Protection Service, Giza, Egypt.*

1923 Mitchell-Hedges, F. A., *The Deene, Lamorna, nr. Penzance, Cornwall.*

1902 ‡ Montgomery, A. M., 36, *Twyford-avenue, Acton*, W. 3.

1922 ‡ Moore, A., M.D., *Sundew, Lyndhurst, Hants.*

1899 ‡ Moore, Harry, 12, *Lower-road, Rotherhithe*, S.E. 16.
1927 Moore, H. W. B., *Plan Albion, Berbice, Brit. Guiana.*
1922 Moore, J. W., 151, *Middleton Hall-road, King's Norton, Birmingham.*
1927 Morgan, Capt. H. O., 12, *All Saints-road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1923 Morison, G. D., B.Sc., *Entomological Dept., Marischal College, Aberdeen.*
1895†‡Morley, Claude, F.Z.S., *Monk Soham House, Suffolk.*
1920 ‡ Morris, H. M., M.Sc., *Agric. Dept, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1893 Morton, Kenneth J., 13, *Blackford-road, Edinburgh.*
1910 ‡ Mosely, Martin E., 43, *Lansdowne Crescent*, W. 11.
*1882 Mosley, S. L., *Highroyd*, 75, *Waspnest-road, Fartown, Huddersfield.*
1911 ‡ Moss, Rev. A. Miles, *c/o Messrs. Booth & Co., Para, Brazil.*
1911 Mounsey, J. Jackson, *Bryn-Tirion, Kingstone, Hereford.*
1922 ‡ Moysey, Capt. F., *c/o Col. R. H. Rattray*, 68, *Dry Hill Park-road, Tonbridge, Kent.*
1901 † Muir, Frederick, *Manoa, Gurfold Hill, Warnham, Sussex.*
1912 † Mullan, Jal P., M.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S., Professor of Biology, *St. Xavier's College, Lamington-road, Grant-road Post, Bombay, India.*
1925 Mumford, E. P., *Firbeck*, 44, *Wilmstow-road, Withington, Manchester.*
1920 Munro, H. K., B.Sc., *P.O. Box* 513, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1918 Munro, J. W., D.Sc. (Council, 1927–9), *Imperial College of Science, S. Kensington*, S.W. 7.
1914 Murray, G. H., *Director of Agriculture, Rabaul, New Britain, Territory of New Guinea, via Australia.*
1922 Musgrave, A., *Australian Museum, Sydney, N.S.W.*
1920 ‡ Myers, J. G., D.Sc., *c/o The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.*

1921 Nair, K. P. U., *Training College, Trivandrum, India.*
1926 ‡ Nash, T. A. M., 16, *Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.*
1903 ‡ Neave, S. A., M.A., D.Sc., F.Z.S. (Secretary, 1919– ; V.-Pres., 1918; Council, 1916–18), 41, *Queen's-gate*, S.W. 7, and *Bishop's House, Beaconsfield, Bucks.*
1919 ‡ Nell, Louis, *Imperial Bureau of Entomology*, 41, *Queen's-gate*, S.W. 7.
1919 ‡ Nelson, W. G. F. (Council, 1922–4), 6, *Bolton-street*, W. 1.
1923 Nevill, T. N. C., 48, *Sloane-square*, S.W.
1926 Newey, H. F., *Craigmore, Coleshill-street, Sutton Coldfield.*
1923 ‡ Newland, Gordon, 1 *Albemarle-street, Piccadilly*, W. 1.
1907 ‡ Newman, Leonard Woods, *Bexley, Kent.*
1913 Newman, L. J. W., *Bernard-street, Claremont, W. Australia.*
1909 Newstead, Alfred, *The Grosvenor Museum, Chester.*
1921 Nicholson, A. J., *University of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.*
1914 ‡ Nicholson, Charles, "*Nansgwithick,*" *Tresillian, Probus, Cornwall.*
1909 ‡ Nicholson, G. W., M.A., M.D. (Council, 1913–15), *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall*, S.W. 1.
1929 Norris, H. E., 15, *Market Place, Cirencester, Glos.*
1923 Notman, H., F.S.A., 136, *Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.*
1895 Nurse, Lt.-Col. C. G., *Redcote, Rusthall Park, Tunbridge Wells.*

1877 Oberthür, René, *Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine), France.*
1910 ‡ Oldaker, Francis A., M.A., *The Red House, Haslemere.*
1921 Ollenbach, O. C., *Survey of India Dept., Dehra Dun, India.*
1925 Onslow, F. R. D., 10, *Keswick-road, East Putney,* S.W.
1913 ‡ Ormiston, Walter, *New Oriental Hotel, Galle, Ceylon.*

1895 ‡ Page, Herbert E. (Council, 1918–20), *Bertrose, Gellatly-road, St. Catherine's Park,* S.E. 15.
1928 Paine, R. W., Asst. Entomologist, *Dept. of Agriculture, Suva, Fiji.*
1921 Pallis, M. A., *Tatoi, Aigburth-drive, Liverpool.*
1916 Palmer, A. Ray, *Standeford, Baldock-road, Letchworth, Herts.*
1919 Paravicini, Louis, *Commissioner de la Bourse de Bâle, Bâle, Switzerland.*
1918 ‡ Parris, R. S., *Raymond House, Bramley, Guildford.*
1919 Patton, Prof. W. S., M.B., *School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke place, Liverpool.*
1922 ‡ Pearce, Rev. E. J., 18, *Milton-road, Swindon, Wilts.*
1922 ‡ Pearce, Miss E. K., *East Morden, Wareham, Dorset.*
1927 ‡ Pearman, J. V., 32, *Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.*
1916 ‡ Peebles, Howard M., 1, *Prince Edward Mansions, Palace-court,* W. 2.
1919 Peed, John, *Aylsham, Norfolk.*
1921 ‡ Pendlebury, Capt. H. M., *Broadlands, Shrewsbury;* Systematic Entomologist, *Federated Malay States.*
1914 ‡ Pendlebury, Major Wm. J. de Monté, M.A., *Broadlands, Shrewsbury.*
1922 ‡ Perkins, M. G. L., 5, *Little Cloisters, Westminster-abbey,* S.W. 1.
1903 † Perkins, R. C. L., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., 4, *Thurlestone-road, Newton Abbot, Devon.*
1928 ‡ Perkins, J. F., 4, *Thurleston-road, Newton Abbot, Devon.*
1907 † Perrins, J. A. D., 3rd Seaforth Highlanders.
1897 ‡ Phillips, Capt. Hubert C., F.Z.S., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., 17, *Hereford-road, Bayswater,* W. 2.
1903†‡Phillips, Montagu A., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., 57, *St. George's Square,* S.W. 1.
1920 Philpott, A., *c/o Auckland Institute & Museum, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1917 ‡ Pickard-Cambridge, Arthur W., M.A., D.Litt, 30, *Eglinton-crescent, Edinburgh.*
1928 Piel, O., *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Université l'Aurore, Shanghai, China.*
1891 ‡ Pierce, F. N., *The Old Rectory, Warmington, Oundle, Northants.*
1913 Platt, E. E., 403, *Essenwood-road, Durban, Natal.*
1919 Pomeroy, A. W. Jobbins, *Medical Research Institute, Accra, Gold Coast.*
1921 Ponniah, D., *Agricultural Dept., Kuala Lumpur, Fed. Malay States.*
1928 Potts, W. H., B.A., *Dept. of Tsetse Research & Reclamation, Kondoa, Central Province, Tanganyika Territory.*
1884†‡Poulton, Professor Edward B., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., Hope Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford (Pres., 1903–4, 1925–6; V.-Pres., 1894–5, 1902, 1905, 1922–3, 1927; Council, 1886–8, 1892, 1896, 1905–7, 1922–4, 1927), *Wykeham House, Banbury-road, Oxford.*
1905 Powell, H., *Pharmacie du Croissant, Meknès-Medina, Morocco.*

1919 Praed, C. W. M., *Dalton Hill, Albury, Surrey.*
1922 Price, J., 165, *Corporation-street, Stafford.*
1908 ‡ Prideaux, R. M. (Council, 1917), *Woodlands, Brasted Chart, Sevenoaks.*
1920 ‡ Prior, W. H. T., *Culban, Main-road, New Eltham, Kent.*
1904 ‡ Priske, Richard A. R.,
1920 Prout, Miss A. E., *Lane End, Hambledon, Godalming.*
1893 ‡ Prout, L. B. (Council, 1905–7), 84, *Albert-road, Dalston,* E. 8.
1910 Punnett, Professor R. C., M.A., *Caius College, Cambridge.*
1926 Puri, Dr. I. M., *Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Punjab, India.*

1922 ‡ Rae, Mrs. Margaret, *Courthill, Birkenhead.*
1923 ‡ Raff, Miss Janet W., M.Sc., *c/o The Biology School, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.*
1912 ‡ Rait-Smith, W. (Council, 1924–6, 1929–), *Hurstleigh, Linkfield-lane, Redhill, Surrey.*
1924 ‡ Ralfs, Miss E. M., 60, *Clarendon-road, Holland-park,* W. 11.
1916 Ramachandra, R. Y., M.A., *Agricultural College, Coimbatore, India.*
1920 ‡ Rambousek, Dr. F. G., M.P., *Prague, Post Office,* 48, *Vorechovka,* 112, *Czechoslovakia.*
1907 ‡ Rayward, A. L., 15, *Vicarage-drive, Eastbourne.*
1928 Reed, F. J., 30 and 32, *Eastover, Bridgwater, Somerset.*
1898 Reuter, Professor Enzio, *Helsingfors, Finland.*
1910 ‡ de Rhé-Philipe, G. W. V., *Birkheads, Reigate, Surrey.*
1927 ‡ Richards, Arthur J., *Rozeldene, Hindhead, Surrey.*
1927 Richards, A. J., *Hazeldene, Hindhead, Surrey.*
1924 ‡ Richards, O. W., *Evreham Lodge, Iver, Bucks.*
1920 ‡ Richards, P. B., Government Entomologist, *Dept. of Agriculture, United Provinces, Allahabad, India.*
1920 ‡ Richardson, A. W., 28, *Avenue-road, Southall, Middlesex.*
1922 ‡ Richardson, Rev. W. H., 88, *Stone-road, Stafford.*
1921 Riddell, Miss J., 815, *El Centro-avenue, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.*
1924 Riley, C. F. C., *Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912 ‡ Riley, N. D., F.Z.S. (V.-Pres., 1929; Secretary, 1926–9; Council, 1921–3), 5, *Brook Gardens, Beverley-road, Barnes,* S.W. 13, and *British Museum (Natural History), S. Kensington,* S.W. 7.
1908 ‡ Rippon, Claude, M.A., 28, *Springfield House, Abingdon.*
1926 ‡ Robbins, J. C., *The Rosery, Limpsfield, Surrey.*
1917 Roberts, A. W. Rymer, M.A., *Molteno Inst., Downing-street, Cambridge.*
1927 Roberts, J. E. H., O.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., 26, *Harley-street,* W. 1.
1889–1898, 1925 :
‡ Robinson, A., B.A., *Bretanby, Seal, nr. Sevenoaks, Kent.*
*1905 Robinson, Herbert C., *c/o Lloyds Bank (King's Section),* 6, *Pall Mall,* S.W. 1.
1904 ‡ Robinson, Lady, *Worksop Manor, Notts.*
1921 Roebuck, A., *Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough.*
1908 ‡ Rogers, The Rev. Canon K. St. Aubyn, M.A., *Box* 818, *Nairobi, Kenya Colony.*
1922 Rosa, A. F., M.D., 4, *Bellevue-crescent, Edinburgh.*

1907 ‡ Rosenberg, W. F. H., 57, *Haverstock-hill*, N.W. 3.
1888†‡Rothschild, The Right Hon. Lord, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S. (President, 1921–2; V.-Pres., 1920, 1923; Council, 1900, 1919), *Zoological Museum, Tring.*
1890 ‡ Routledge, G. B., *Tarn Lodge, Heads Nook, Carlisle.*
1928 ‡ Russell, A. G. B., M.V.O., 88a, *Cromwell-road*, S.W. 7.
1922 Russell, Frank, *Auldham House, Worksop, Notts.*
1892 ‡ Russell, S. G. C., "*Brackenhurst,*" *Reading-road, Fleet, Hants.*
*1922 Ruston, A. H., *Aylesbury House, Chatteris, Cambs.*

1919 ‡ St. Aubyn, Capt. John G., 14, *Purley Knoll, Purley, Surrey.*
1920 St. John, W. St. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Derwent House, Derby.*
1928 ‡ Salt, G., Ph.D., D.Sc., *Farnham House Laboratory, Farnham Royal, Bucks.*
1926 Samman, Miss M., *The Croft, North Ferriby, E. Yorks.*
1910 ‡ Saunders, H. A., 19, *Creffield-road, Colchester.*
1923 ‡ Saunders, L. G., M.Sc., Ph.D., *Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1920 Scharff, Dr. J. W., *British Medical Association House, Tavistock-square*, W.C. 1.
1901 Schaus, W., F.Z.S., *U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*
1920 Schlupp, W. F., B.Sc., *P.O. Box* 182, *Newcomerstown, Ohio, U.S.A.*
1907 ‡ Schmassmann, W., *Beulah Lodge, London-road, Enfield*, N.
1909 ‡ Scott, Hugh, M.A., Sc.D., F.L.S. (V.-Pres., 1926; Council, 1925–7), *The Willows, Charlbury, Oxon.*
1929 Scott, P. W. A., *c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.*
*1920 ‡ Seabrook, J., 83, *Drewstead-road, Streatham*, S.W. 16.
1911 Selous, C. F., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 25, *Church-road, Tunbridge Wells.*
1923 Sen, S. K., B.Sc., *Imperial Inst. of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, P.O. Ritain, Dist. Naini Tal, U.P., India.*
1911†‡Sennett, N. S.,
1926 ‡ Sevastopulo, D. G., *c/o Ralli Bros., Calcutta, India.*
1929 Shannon, Derek, *Gothic Cottage, Four Oaks-road, Four Oaks.*
1924 ‡ Sharp, E. P., 1, *Bedfordwell, Eastbourne.*
1925 Shaw, F., *Maadi, nr. Cairo, Egypt.*
1886 Shaw, George T. (Librarian of the Liverpool Free Public Library), *William Brown-street, Liverpool.*
1905 ‡ Sheldon, W. George, F.Z.S. (Treasurer, 1918–28; V.-Pres., 1920), *West Watch, Oxted, Surrey.*
1900†‡Shepheard-Walwyn, H. W., M.A.,
1923 Sherman, J. D., Jun., 132, *Primrose-avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York, U.S.A.*
1926 ‡ Shibuya, J., *Hokkaido Imp. Univ., Sapporo, Japan.*
1929 Shute, P. G., *Malaria Laboratory, Ministry of Health, Whitehall.*
1887†‡Sich, Alfred (Council, 1910–12), *c/o George Sich, Esq., Grayingham, Farncombe-road, Worthing.*
1911 ‡ Simes, J. A., O.B.E., *Kingsley Cottage, Queen's-road, Loughton, Essex.*
1904 ‡ Simmonds, Hubert W., *Dept. of Agriculture, Suva, Fiji.*

1921 ‡ Simms, H. M., B.Sc., *The Farlands, Stourbridge.*
1926 ‡ Simpson, R. G., *Verona, Manor Park-crescent, Edgware, Middlesex.*
1924 Simpson-Hayward, G. H., *Icomb Place, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.*
1928 Sinton, Major J. A., V.C., O.B.E., I.M.S., M.D., Director, *Malaria Survey of India, Kasauli, India.*
1926 Skinner, G. S., *Usine Sainte Madeleine, Trinidad, B.W.I.*
1922 Sloane, T. G., *Moorilla, Young, New South Wales, Australia.*
1906 ‡ Smallman, R. S., *Heathersett*, 30, *Leigham Court-road, Streatham*, S.W. 16.
1916 ‡ Smart, Major H. Douglas, M.D., B.S., 172, *High-road, Salway Hill, Woodford Green, Essex.*
1920 ‡ Smee, C., Govt. Entomologist, *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1915 ‡ Smith, A. C., *Horton, Mornington-road, Woodford Green.*
1901 Smith, Arthur, *County Museum, Lincoln.*
1911 ‡ Smith, B. H., B.A., *c/o Messrs. B. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Wheatsheaf Wharf, Upper Thames-street*, E.C.
1924 ‡ Smith, F. Stanley, *Sunnyside, Middle Bourne, Farnham, Surrey.*
1925 Smith, K. M., D.Sc., 11, *Station Road, Cambridge.*
1919 Smith, S. Gordon, F.L.S., *Estyn, Boughton, Cheshire.*
1918 † Smith, W. P., F.Z.S.,
1925 Soliman, H. S., 7, *Chatsworth-gardens, Acton*, W. 3.
1885 ‡ South, Richard (Council, 1890–1), 4, *Mapesbury-court, Shoot-up Hill, Brondesbury*, N.W. 2.
1908 ‡ Speyer, Edward R., *Ridgehurst, Shenley, Herts.*
1919 Stansfield, Capt. L. R., R.G.A.
1928 Steer, W., *East Malling Research Station, East Malling, Kent.*
1910 ‡ Stenton, R., 22, *Milton-road, Harpenden.*
1923 Stewart, A. M., 8, *Ferguslie, Paisley*, N.B.
1922 Stewart, B., *Lovell House, Leeds, Yorks.*
1920 ‡ Stidston, Engr.-Commander S. T., R.N., *Ashe, Ashburton, S. Devon.*
1918 ‡ Stiff, Rev. Alfred T., *All Souls' Vicarage, Brighton.*
1910 ‡ Stoneham, Capt. Hugh F., O.B.E., F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., "*Parknasilla,*" *The East Surrey Estate, P.O. Kitali, Trans-Nzoia, Kenya Colony.*
1915 ‡ Stott, C. E., *The Mount, Armitage, nr. Stafford.*
1927 Strand, Prof. Embrik, M.A.N., F.L.S., F.Z.S., etc., *Director, Systematic Zoological Institute and Hydrobiological Station, Latvian University, Riga, Latvia.*
1925 Swiestra, C. J., *Director, Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.*
1876 ‡ Swinton, A. H., *Oak Villa, Braishfield, Romsey, Hants.*
1911 ‡ Swynnerton, C. F. M., Director of Game Preservation, *Kilosa, Tanganyika Territory.*
1920 ‡ Syms, Edgar E., 22, *Woodlands-avenue, Wanstead*, E. 11.

1910 Tait, Robt., junr., *Covertside, Moss-lane, Ashton-on-Mersey.*
1908 ‡ Talbot, G., *Mon Plaisir, Wormley, Surrey.*
1920 ‡ Tams, W. H. T. (Council, 1927–9), 19, *Sulivan-road, Hurlingham*, S.W. 6.
1918 Tapp, Maj. W. H., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., 4, *Brook-street*, W. 1.
1916 Tatchell, L. S., *Swanage, Dorset.*

1903 Taylor, T. H., M.A., *Yorkshire College, Leeds.*
1914 Temperley, Reginald, *The Manor House, Merricott, Somerset.*
1910 ‡ Theobald, Prof. F. V., M.A., *Wye Court, Wye, Kent.*
1925 Thompson, H. W., *Research Dept. in Agriculture, University College, Cardiff.*
1901 ‡ Thompson, M. L., 40, *Gosford-street, Middlesbrough.*
1928 ‡ Thompson, W. R., Ph.D., D.Sc., *Farnham House Laboratory, Farnham Royal, Bucks.*
1892 Thornley, The Rev. A., M.A., F.L.S., F.R.Met.Soc., *St. Anaels, Carbis Bay, Cornwall.*
1926 Thorpe, W. H., M.A., Ph.D., *Farnham House Laboratory, Farnham Royal, Bucks.*
1907 ‡ Tillyard, R. J., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.L.S., Chief Commonwealth Entomologist, *G.P.O., Box* 18, *Canberra, F.C.T., Australia.*
1920 Tinsley, Joseph, *West of Scotland Agricultural College, Burns-avenue, Kilmarnock.*
1897 ‡ Tomlin, J. R. le B., M.A. (Council, 1911–13), 23, *Boscobel-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1907 ‡ Tonge, Alfred Ernest (Council, 1915–17, 1927–9), *Aincroft, Reigate, Surrey.*
1920 Tonge, Alfred E., *Ashville, Trafford-road, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.*
1914 de la Torre Bueno, J. R., 11, *North-broadway, White Plains, New York, U.S.A.*
1928 ‡ Tottenham, Rev. C. E., 18, *Tyrone-road, Thorpe Bay, Essex.*
1927 Townsend, A., *Leam Grange, Warwick New-road, Leamington Spa.*
1906 ‡ Tulloch, Brig.-Gen. J. B. G., C.B., C.M.G., *Hill Court, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.*
1895 ‡ Tunaley, Henry, *Castleton, Searle-road, Farnham.*
1910 Turati, Conte Emilio, 4, *Piazza S. Alessandro, Milan, Italy.*
1898 ‡ Turner, A. J., M.D., *Wickham-terrace, Brisbane, Australia.*
1893 ‡ Turner, Henry Jerome, F.R.H.S. (Librarian, 1921–9; Council, 1910–12), *Latemar, West Drive, Cheam, Surrey.*
1906 ‡ Turner, Rowland E. (Council, 1909–10), *British Museum (Natural History), S. Kensington,* S.W. 7.
1923 ‡ Twidle, A., N.S.A., *The Rowans, Godstone Green, Surrey.*

1893 ‡ Urich, F. W., C.M.Z.S., *Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.*
1920 ‡ Uvarov, B. P., *Imperial Bureau of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), S. Kensington,* S.W. 7.

1923 ‡ Valentine, A., *Grand Hotel, Herne Bay, Kent.*
1922 ‡ Van Someren, V. G. L., C.M.Z.S., *Nairobi, Kenya Colony.*
1924 ‡ Van Straubenzee, Brig-Gen., C. H. Casimir, C.B., C.B.E., 3, *Sussex Mansions, Sussex-place,* S.W. 7.
1904†‡Vaughan, W.
1914 ‡ Veitch, Robert, B.Sc., *Dept. of Agriculture, Brisbane, Australia.*
1909 Vidler, Leopold A., *The Old Stone House, Rye, Sussex.*

1897 ‡ Wainwright, C. J. (Council, 1901, 1912–14), 172, *Hamstead-road, Handsworth, Birmingham.*

1918 Walford, L. J., *The Cavalry Club, Piccadilly*, W. 1.

1878 ‡ Walker, J. J., M.A., R.N., F.L.S. (President, 1919–20; V.-Pres., 1916, 1921; Sec., 1899, 1905–1918; Council, 1894, 1921), *Aorangi, Lonsdale-road, Summertown, Oxford.*

1921 Walker, S., 53, *Micklegate-hill, York.*

1928 Walsh, Mrs. H. S., *Societeits Straet*, 5, *Soekaboemi, Java.*

1920 Wallace, William, M.B., 15, *Hainton-avenue, Grimsby.*

1921 Wallis, H. H., M.A., *Rye Grammar School, Rye, Sussex.*

1919 ‡ Ward, J. Davis, *Limehurst, Grange-over-Sands, Lancs.*

1910 ‡ Ward, John J., *Natura, Woodland-avenue, Coventry.*

1908 ‡ Warren, B. C. S., 14, *Avenue de l'Eglise Anglaise, Lausanne, Switzerland.*

1901 † Waterhouse, G. A., B.Sc., B.E., *Allowrie, Stanhope-road, Killara, New South Wales, Australia.*

1923 ‡ Waters, Prof. E. G. R., M.A., 184, *Woodstock-road, Oxford.*

1914 ‡ Waterston, James, B.D., D.Sc. (Council, 1920–2), *British Museum* (*Natural History*), *S. Kensington*, S.W. 7.

1921 Watkinson, The Rev. G., M.A., *Woodfield, Hipperholme, nr. Halifax.*

1918 Watson, J. H., 70, *Ashford-road, Withington, Manchester.*

1914 Watt, Morris N., M.B., Ch.B., *Public Hospital, Oamaru, New Zealand.*

1923 West, Lieut.-Col. R. M., M.D., D.S.O., O.B.E., *Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight.*

1906 ‡ Wheeler, The Rev. George, M.A., F.Z.S. (Secretary, 1911–21; V.-Pres., 1914; Council, 1921), *Ellesmere, Gratwicke-road, Worthing.*

1910 ‡ White, E. Barton, M.R.C.S., *The Mental Hospital, Fishponds, Bristol.*

1918 White, Ronald Senior, *Central Research Institute, Kasauli* (*Simla Hills*), *India.*

1923 ‡ Whitfield, F. G. S., *Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartoum, Sudan.*

1913†‡Whitley, P. N., *Brantwood, Halifax ;* and *New College, Oxford.*

1921 ‡ Whitney, W. B., Ph.D., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Glen Doone, Bull-lane, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.*

1913 † Whittaker, Oscar, F.R.M.S., *Box* 248, *Hollyburn, British Columbia.*

1911–1920, 1925:

‡ Whittingham, Rt. Rev. A. G., Lord Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, *The Bishop's House, Ipswich.*

1917 ‡ Wickham, Rev. Prebendary A. P., *East Brent Vicarage, Highbridge, Somerset.*

1926 Wigglesworth, V. B., M.A., B.Ch., M.D., "*Hedgeside,*" *Holtspur End, Beaconsfield, Bucks.*

1923 Wightman, A. J. C., *Aurago, Pulborough, Sussex.*

*1896 ‡ Wileman, A. E., 37, *Queen's-gate Gardens*, S.W. 7.

1922 ‡ Wilkinson, D. S., *c/o Imperial Bureau of Entomology, British Museum* (*Natural History*), *Cromwell-road*, S.W. 7.

1923 Wilkinson, Harold, *P.O. Box* 93, *Kampala, Uganda.*

1911 ‡ Williams, C. B., M.A., 29, *Queens-crescent, Edinburgh.*

1915 Williams, H. B., LL.D., *Littledene, Clairmont-lane, Esher, Surrey.*

1921 ‡ Willmer, E. Nevill, *Trafford Hall, near Chester.*

1922 Wilson, F. E., "*Cyathea,*" *Ferncroft-avenue, E. Malvern, Victoria, Australia.*

1921 ‡ Wilson, H. I., O.B.E., M.A., F.Z.S., 139, *Bishop's Mansions, Fulham,* S.W. 6.
1919 † Wilson, Lt.-Col. R. S., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall,* S.W.
1925 Winckworth, R., 37, *Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton.*
1915 Winn, A. F., 32, *Springfield-avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.*
1928 Winter, A. E., 148, *West End-avenue, Harrogate.*
1926 Womersley, H., *Sunny Meads, West Town, nr. Bristol.*
1928 ‡ Wood, Hugh, *King's College, Cambridge.*
1919 ‡ Wood, H. Worsley, 37, *De Freville-avenue, Cambridge.*
1927 Wood, R. C., *Magombwa Estate, P.O. Cholo, Nyasaland.*
1905 Woodbridge, F. C., *Briar Close, Latchmore-avenue, Gerrard's Cross S.O., Bucks.*
1925 Woodcock, A. J. A., M.Sc., *Clifton Manor, York.*
1925 ‡ Woodward, Capt. G. C., R.N., *Training Ship "Cornwall," Denton, nr. Gravesend, Kent.*
1921 Woolett, G. F. C., *Sipilang, Province Clarke, B.N. Borneo.*
1926 de Worms, C. G. M., *Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.*
1926 ‡ Worthington, E. B., *Caius College, Cambridge.*
1922 Wright, A. E., *Burnleigh, Kent Bank-road, Grange-over-Sands.*
1927 ‡ Wright, W. Rees, M.Sc., *Dept. of Zoology, The University of Manchester.*
1926 ‡ Wyatt, C. W. fforde, 14, *Cavendish-square,* W. 1.

1925 ‡ el Zoheiry, M. Soliman, *Entomological Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt.*

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BENEFACTIONS.

List of Donations of the amount or value of Twenty pounds and upwards.

1852.

Miss Bromfield, 67 volumes from the library of W. A. Bromfield.

1861.

H. T. Stainton, £25.*

1864.

J. W. Dunning, £123 5*s.*

1867.

The same, towards cost of publications, £105.

1868.

H. J. Fust, towards the cost of his paper on Geographical Distribution, £25.
The Royal Society, for the same, £25.

1869.

J. W. Dunning, £50.
W. W. Saunders, cost of drawing and engraving 24 plates for Pascoe's "Longicornia Malayana."

1870.

J. W. Dunning, £20.
The same, the entire stock of eight vols. of the Transactions.

1872.

The same, towards cost of publications, £50.

1875.

The same, cost of removal of Library and new book-cases, £99 17*s.* 4*d.*

1876.

The same, towards cost of publications, £150.

1879.

H. T. Stainton, £20 10*s.* 6*d.*

1880.

The same, £20.

1881.

J. W. Dunning, towards cost of publications, £40.
H. T. Stainton, for the same, £25.

1882.

The same, £30.

1883.

The same, £35.

1884

J. W. Dunning, £50.
H. T. Stainton, £40.
W. B. Spence, his late father's library.

1885.

J. W. Dunning, £35.
The same, the whole cost of the Society's Charter.

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* It has not always been possible to find the exact purpose for which the earlier money gifts were intended, but they appear to have been usually in support of the publications.

1893.

The same, towards cost of publishing the Library Catalogue, £25.

1894.

The same, £45.
The Misses Swan, £250 for the "Westwood Bequest," the interest to be used for plates in the Transactions.
F. D. Godman (in this and subsequent years), "Biologia Centrali-Americana."

1898.

Mrs. Stainton, about 800 volumes and pamphlets from H. T. Stainton's Library.

1899.

S. Stevens, legacy, £100.

1902.

G. W. Palmer, M.P., towards cost of printing G. A. K. Marshall's paper on the Bionomics of African Insects, £30.
Prof. E. B. Poulton, towards cost of plates, £65.

1903.

H. J. Elwes, cost of plates to illustrate his paper on the Butterflies of Chile, £36 18*s*. 2*d*.
F. D. Godman, cost of plates to illustrate his paper on Central and S. American Erycinidae.

1904.

H. L. L. Feltham, towards cost of plates for R. Trimen's paper on S. African Lepidoptera, £20.

1906.

The same, towards cost of plates for R. Trimen's paper on African Lepidoptera, £20.

1908.

E. A. Elliott (in this and subsequent years), Wytsman's "Genera Insectorum."

1909.

Ch. Oberthür (in this and subsequent years), his "Lépidopterologie comparée."

1910.

Dr. T. A. Chapman, towards cost of plates for his papers on Life-histories of Lepidoptera, £25.

1911.

Sir G. Kenrick, Bart., cost of plates for his paper on Butterflies of Dutch New Guinea, £54.

1912.

Dr. T. A. Chapman, cost of plates for his papers on Life-histories of Lepidoptera, £35 6*s*. 5*d*.

1913.

The Royal Society, towards the publication of D. Sharp's paper on the Genitalia of Coleoptera, £60.

1914.

F. D. Godman, cost of plates for G. C. Champion's papers on Mexican and Central American Coleoptera, £22 7*s*. 6*d*.
G. T. Bethune-Baker, cost of 12 plates illustrating his Presidential Address.

1915.

J. J. Joicey, cost of plates for his papers on Lepidoptera from Dutch New Guinea, £82 11*s*.
Dr. G. B. Longstaff, cost of plates for Dr. Dixey's paper on New Pierines, £32.
Prof. R. Meldola, legacy (subject to the life-interest of Mrs. Meldola), £500.

1916.

Dr. T. A. Chapman, for plates, £68 7*s.* 3*d.*

1917.

Mrs. Meldola, for books for the Library, £31 10*s.*
E. E. Green, large binocular microscope.

1919.

Dr. T. A. Chapman, F.R.S., cost of plates to illustrate his papers, £56 19*s.* 3*d.*

1920.

Donations in aid of the purchase of 41 Queen's Gate—
- Dr. G. B. Longstaff, £1000.
- The Honble. N. C. Rothschild, £500.
- Dr. H. Eltringham, Sir G. H. Kenrick, The Rev. F. D. Morice, W. G. Sheldon, each £100.
- R. Adkin, G. T. Bethune-Baker, Dr. T. A. Chapman, W. M. Christy, H. Massey, Prof. E. B. Poulton, each £50.
- B. H. Crabtree, E. E. Green, Dr. G. A. K. Marshall, G. A. J. Rothney, each £25.
- H. E. Andrewes, £21.
- H. J. Elwes, E. B. Nevinson, G. T. Porritt, O. Whittaker, each £20.

Dame Alice Godman, book-shelves and fittings for the Library.
J. J. Joicey, in aid of the furnishing of 41 Queen's Gate, £100.
Dr. T. A. Chapman, F.R.S., cost of plates to illustrate his paper, £30.

1921.

Donations in aid of the purchase of 41 Queen's Gate—
- The Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild, £105.
- W. M. Christy, £50, making with a similar donation in 1920, £100 in all.
- W. G. F. Nelson, £63, reduction of solicitor's charges.
- W. J. Kaye, £50.
- W. Schmassman, £50.
- R. Adkin, £40, cancellation of debentures drawn.
- E. C. Bedwell, £28 7*s.* 6*d.*, reduction of surveyor's charges.
- H. Willoughby Ellis, £26 5*s.*
- Lt.-Col. R. S. Wilson, £25.
- H. St. John Donisthorpe, £21.
- Miss E. F. Chawner, £20.
- Sir John T. D. Llewelyn, Bart., £20.
- K. J. Morton, £20.

J. J. Joicey, Lantern and Stand for the Meeting Room.
Dr. T. A. Chapman, F.R.S., £29 5*s.*, to illustrate his paper in the Transactions, 1920.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild, £22 15*s.* 4*d.*, cost of plates in the Proceedings for 1920.
Jesus College, Oxford, through Prof. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., £100.

1922.

Donations in aid of the purchase of 41 Queen's Gate—
- The Misses Chapman, in memory of their brother, the late Dr. T. A. Chapman, F.R.S., £500.
- G. A. J. Rothney (bequest), £150.
- R. Adkin, £70, cancellation of debentures drawn.
- E. E. Green, £25 (making £50 in all).
- W. H. B. Fletcher, £25.
- Sir A. Buchan-Hepburn, Bart., £20.
- E. W. Adair, £20.

The Misses Chapman, two bookcases.

1923.

Donations in aid of the purchase of 41 Queen's Gate—
- N. C. Rothschild (bequest), £1000.
- R. Adkin, £90, cancellation of debentures drawn (making £200 in all).
- A. C. F. Morgan, £20.
- H. J. Turner, £20.

1924.

Donations in aid of the purchase of 41 Queen's Gate—

E. B. Bostock, £21.

Miss M. E. Fountaine, £20.

H. H. C. Druce (bequest £1000), interest to be spent on new books.

Prof. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., authorised contribution from the Fund for promoting the study of organic and social evolution, presented to the University of Oxford by Professor J. Mark Baldwin, £130 15*s*. 4*d*.

Jesus College, Oxford, through Prof. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., £125.

H. Willoughby Ellis, contribution towards new electric light installation at 41 Queen's Gate, £50.

1925.

A. H. Jones (bequest) £100.

G. T. Bethune-Baker, £30, towards the cost of the plates in his paper.

E. A. Elliott, in continuation of his practice since 1908, Wytsman's "Genera Insectorum," amounting to a total value of £225.

The Royal Society, £100, towards the cost of Mr. H. S. Pruthi's paper.

1926.

The Royal Society, £150, towards the cost of Mr. Warren's paper.

1927.

Rev. F. D. Morice (bequest) £200.

Prof. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., authorised contribution from the Fund for promoting the study of organic and social evolution, presented to the University of Oxford by Professor J. Mark Baldwin, £40 16*s*.

1928.

Col. J. W. Yerbury (bequest) £50.

1929.

Empire Marketing Board, £96 8*s*. 5*d*., the entire cost of Mr. B. P. Uvarov's paper.

Prof. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., authorised contribution from the Fund for promoting the study of organic and social evolution, presented to the University of Oxford by Professor J. Mark Baldwin, £85 11*s*.

The Royal Society, £90, towards the cost of Mr. F. W. Edwards' paper.

CHARTER AND BYE-LAWS

OF THE

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF

LONDON

FOUNDED IN 1833

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1885

Revised to December, 1929

CONTENTS.

PAGE
CHARTER xlvii

BYE-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.—*Object of the Society* xlix
,, II.—*Constitution of the Society* xlix
,, III.—*Management* xlix
,, IV.—*Officers* xlix
,, V.—*Officials* xlix
,, VI.—*Removal or Resignation of Officers* l
,, VII.—*Of the President* l
,, VIII.—*Of the Vice-Presidents* l
,, IX.—*Of the Treasurer* l
,, X.—*Of the Secretary* li
,, XI.—*Of the Registrar* li
,, XII.—*Library Regulations* lii
,, XIII.—*Election of Council* liii
,, XIV.—*Election of Fellows* liv
,, XV.—*Of the Admission Fee and Annual Contribution* . lv
,, XVI.—*Withdrawing and Removal of Fellows* . . . lv
,, XVII.—*Privileges of Fellows* lvi
,, XVIII.—*Honorary Fellows* lvi
,, XIX.—*Special Life Fellows* lvii
,, XX.—*Benefactions* lvii
,, XXI.—*Ordinary Meetings of the Society* lvii

PAGE
CHAPTER XXII.—*Special Meeting* lviii
„ XXIII.—*Annual Meeting* lviii
„ XXIV.—*Transactions and Journal of Proceedings* . . lviii
„ XXV.—*Alteration of the Bye-Laws* lviii
„ XXVI.—*Prohibition in respect of Funds* . . . lviii

THE SCHEDULE.

Containing Form of Balloting List for the Election of Officers and Council lix

CHARTER.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. TO ALL TO WHOM these presents shall come Greeting:

WHEREAS JOSEPH WILLIAM DUNNING, of Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Barrister-at-Law, Esquire, Master of Arts, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and of the Linnean and Zoological Societies of London, has by his Petition humbly represented unto US, That in the year 1833 certain of our loyal subjects formed themselves into a Society for the Improvement and Diffusion of Entomological Science, and subscribed and expended considerable sums of money for such purposes, and have collected and become possessed of a valuable library and other property, and have been and continue to be actively employed in promoting the objects for which the said Society was founded, especially by the publication of Volumes of Transactions composed of Original Memoirs, read before the Society. AND WHEREAS the said Petitioner, believing that the well-being and usefulness of the said Society would be most materially promoted by obtaining a Charter of Incorporation, hath therefore, on behalf of himself and the other Members of the said Society, most humbly prayed that WE would be pleased to grant a Royal Charter for incorporating into a Society the several persons who have already become Fellows, or who may at any time hereafter become Fellows thereof, subject to such Regulations and Restrictions as to US may seem good and expedient. NOW KNOW YE that WE, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable, and of promoting the improvement and diffusion of Science in all its branches, have of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, given and granted, and We do hereby give and grant, That the said JOSEPH WILLIAM DUNNING and such others of Our loving subjects as are now Fellows of the said Society, or who shall at any time hereafter become Fellows thereof in pursuance of the provisions of this Our Charter and according to such Bye-Laws as are hereinafter mentioned, shall be a Body Corporate by the name of "The Entomological Society of London," having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to sue and to be sued in their Corporate name, and to acquire and hold any goods and chattels whatsoever.

And our Will and Pleasure is, That JOHN OBADIAH WESTWOOD, Esq., Master of Arts, Hope Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford, shall be Honorary President of the said Corporation during the term of his natural life. And that ROBERT MACLACHLAN, F.R.S., shall be the first President of the said Corporation and shall continue such until the Annual Meeting to be held in the month of January next.

And our Will and Pleasure is, And we do hereby declare, That there shall always be a Council to direct and manage the concerns of the said Corporation. And that the thirteen persons, who were elected to form the Council of the said Society at the Annual Meeting held in the month of January last, shall form the first Council of the said Corporation, and shall continue in Office until the Annual Meeting to be held in the month of January next.

And our Will and Pleasure is, And we further grant and declare, that the existing Bye-Laws of the said Society, as revised and amended at a General Meeting held on the 2nd day of May, 1883, shall be the Bye-Laws of the said Corporation, until the same shall be revoked or altered as hereinafter mentioned. And that it shall be lawful at General Meetings of the said Corporation to revoke or alter any former Bye-Laws, and to make such new Bye-Laws as shall be deemed useful and necessary for the regulation of the said Body Corporate.

Provided always: And we lastly declare it to be our Royal Will and Pleasure, That no Bye-Law or Resolution shall, on any account or pretence whatsoever, be made by the said Corporation in opposition to the general scope, true intent, and meaning of this our Charter or the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, and that if any such Bye-Law or Resolution shall be made, the same shall be absolutely null and void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

WITNESS Ourself at Westminster the twentieth day of July, in the Forty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

THE SEAL.

BYE-LAWS.

As Amended at Special Meetings held 3rd April, 1929,
and 4th December, 1929.

Chap. I. *Object.*

The Entomological Society of London is a Scientific Society instituted for the improvement and diffusion of Entomological Science exclusively.

Chap. II. *Constitution.*

The Society shall consist of Honorary, Special Life, and Ordinary Fellows.

Chap. III. *Management.*

§ 1. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the Officers of the Society hereinafter mentioned—other than the three Vice-Presidents—and of fourteen ordinary Members to be chosen annually from among the Fellows. No Fellow shall be eligible as an ordinary Member of the Council until he shall have been a Fellow for three consecutive years, nor shall any Fellow, including Vice-Presidents and Co-opted Members, serve for more than three years successively. Five shall be a quorum.

§ 2. The Council shall have power to appoint Committees to assist them in the discharge of particular aspects of their duties, and may delegate to such Committees, which may consist, in part, of Fellows of the Society who are not members of the Council, such power or powers as the Council in their absolute discretion may think fit.

Chap. IV. *Officers.*

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President; three Vice-Presidents; a Treasurer; and a Secretary. The Officers shall be chosen annually. No Fellow shall be President, or a Vice-President, more than two years successively.

Chap. V. *Officials.*

§ 1. The Council shall have power to appoint a permanent Officer, to be styled Registrar, who shall not be a Fellow of the Society or, if a Fellow, shall vacate his Fellowship on appointment to the said office and shall be ineligible for re-election for so long as he may continue to be so employed. The Council in whom the power of appointing or removing the Registrar shall be vested, shall have power to determine from time to time the rate or rates of remuneration of that official.

§ 2. In addition, the Council may at any time employ a Sub-Librarian or other official, or a caretaker or other employee, who shall not be a Fellow of the Society, and any official or other person so employed shall receive such remuneration as the Council may from time to time determine, and shall be subject to such Rules or Orders as the Council, through its officers, may from time to time direct.

Chap. VI. *Removal or Resignation of Officers.*

§ 1. For any cause which shall appear sufficient to a two-thirds majority thereof, the Council shall have power to suspend any Officer of the Society from the exercise of his office, or to remove him and declare such office vacant.

§ 2. In the event of any vacancy occurring in the Council or Officers of the Society, at the next meeting of Council after such vacancy has been made known, the Council shall elect some Fellow to fill the vacancy till the Annual Meeting.

Chap. VII. *President.*

§ 1. The duty of the President shall be to preside at the Meetings of the Society and Council, and regulate all the discussions and proceedings therein, and to execute or see to the execution of the Bye-Laws and orders of the Society.

§ 2. In case of an equality of Votes the President shall have a double or casting Vote.

Chap. VIII. *Vice-Presidents.*

§ 1. The Vice-Presidents shall be nominated by the President, from amongst the members of the Council. Such nomination shall be declared at the Ordinary Meeting next after the election of the President in every year.

§ 2. In the absence of the President a Vice-President shall fill his place, and shall for the time being have all the authority, power, and privilege of the President.

§ 3. In the absence of all the Vice-Presidents a Member of the Council shall preside; and if no Member of the Council be present at an Ordinary Meeting, the Fellows present shall appoint by a majority to be Chairman such Fellow as they shall think fit; and the Member of Council so presiding, or the Fellow so appointed, shall for the time being have all the authority, power, and privilege of the President.

Chap. IX. *Treasurer.*

§ 1. The duties of the Treasurer shall be as set out in the following sections:

§ 2. The Treasurer shall be responsible for demanding and receiving for the use of the Society all sums of money due, or payable, to the Society, and for directing the due disbursement by the Registrar of all moneys payable by the Society out of the funds in his hands.

§ 3. It shall further be the duty of the Treasurer to exercise general superintendence over the Registrar in respect of the financial duties of that official as hereinafter defined in Chapter XI, Sections 2 to 5, of these Bye-Laws.

§ 4. No payment exceeding £10 shall be made or authorised by the Treasurer unless the previous consent of the Council or of a Finance Committee appointed by it has been obtained.

§ 5. All cheques drawn on the Society's bank in payment of the Society's obligations shall be signed by the Treasurer, or in his absence by such other Fellow as the Council may appoint, who shall be responsible that such payments have been authorised in accordance with Section 4 above.

At a convenient date towards the close of each year the Treasurer shall cause to be prepared by the Registrar a Statement of the Society's financial affairs for submission to the Auditor appointed by the Council as hereinafter provided, to whom he shall furnish all the facilities that the Auditor may demand for the auditing of the accounts.

§ 6. The Treasurer shall each year sign the accounts and shall submit them when audited to the Council; and at the Annual Meeting, as hereinafter provided, shall submit to the Society his Report for the year and the Statement of the Society's financial affairs.

§ 7. In the absence of the Registrar through ill-health or for any other cause, or during any vacancy of the office of Registrar, the Treasurer shall be responsible for the due performance of the financial duties assigned to the Registrar in Chapter XI, Sections 2 to 5, of these Bye-Laws.

§ 8. The Council shall nominate every year a Chartered or Incorporated Accountant who shall audit the Treasurer's accounts for that year. The Council shall have authority to pay the Auditor each year a fee of such amount as in their discretion they may from time to time determine.

CHAP. X. *Secretary.*

§ 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be as set out in the following sections:

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to exercise general supervision over the Registrar in respect of the duties of that official as defined in Chapter XI, Sections 6 to 8, of these Bye-Laws.

§ 3. The Secretary shall be responsible to the Council for the proper conduct of all correspondence (other than financial) on behalf of the Society, but he shall have authority to delegate to the Registrar the conduct under his directions of particular classes of correspondence.

§ 4. The Secretary shall present to the Council and to its Committees the minutes prepared under his direction by the Registrar; and shall also present to the Society the minutes similarly prepared of its Meetings.

§ 5. The Secretary shall act as Editor of the Society's Publications.

§ 6. In the absence of the Registrar through ill-health or for any other cause, or during any vacancy in the office of Registrar, the Secretary shall be responsible for the due performance of the duties assigned to the Registrar in Chapter XI, Sections 6 to 8, of these Bye-Laws.

§ 7. In the absence of the Secretary from any Meeting of the Society, or of the Council, the Chairman of such Meeting shall appoint a Fellow to perform the duties assigned to the Secretary in Section 4 above.

CHAP. XI. *Registrar.*

§ 1. The duties of the Registrar shall be as set out in the following sections:

Financial Duties.

§ 2. Subject to the general direction of the Treasurer, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to keep books of Cheque receipts for Admission Fees, Annual Payments and any other necessary purposes, to sign each such receipt and to add in every case on both the receipt and the counterfoil the name of the Fellow or other person paying and the date on which the payment is made; and to make such payments on behalf of the Society as the Treasurer may direct in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IX, Section 4, of these Bye-Laws.

§ 3. The Registrar shall demand all arrears of payment of the annual subscriptions of Fellows after such payment shall have been due two calendar months.

§ 4. The Registrar shall each year prepare for submission to the Treasurer a Statement of the Society's financial affairs for submission to the Auditor appointed by the Council, and shall assist the Treasurer in furnishing the Auditor with all particulars that he may require.

§ 5. The Registrar shall act under the direction of the Treasurer in connection with the sale of the Society's Publications, and generally in regard to matters affecting the financial affairs of the Society.

Secretarial Duties.

§ 6. Subject to the general direction of the Secretary, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to keep a list of all Fellows of the Society, together with their last known addresses; to summon Meetings of the Society, and of the Council and its Committees, when directed to do so by the Secretary; to conduct such correspondence connected with the Society as the Secretary or the Treasurer in financial matters may direct; to prepare for submission to the Secretary the Minutes of the Proceedings at the Meetings of the Society and the Council; to act as Sub-Editor of the Society's Publications; and generally to act under the direction of the Secretary in all matters (other than as provided in Sections 2 to 5 above) affecting the welfare of the Society.

Library Duties.

§ 7. Subject to the general direction of the Secretary, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to superintend the use of the Library; to take care of all books and manuscripts belonging to the Society; to maintain the Catalogue thereof, with the names of the Donors in the case of books or MSS. presented to the Society; to recall in accordance with the Library Regulations all books borrowed by the Fellows; and generally to see that the Regulations affecting the Library and its use are observed.

§ 8. It shall further be the duty of the Registrar under the general direction of the Secretary to prepare from time to time for the consideration of the Council (or of any Committee appointed by the Council for the purpose), lists of books and periodicals not in the possession of the Society for purchase by the Council; and he shall be responsible for the due execution of any directions in regard thereto that may be given to him by the Council or by such Committee appointed by the Council.

Chap. XII. *Library Regulations.*

§ 1. The Library shall be open for the purpose of reading and for the issue of books on loan at the following times :—

(*a*) 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays (except on Meeting days, when the Library shall remain open until 10 p.m.), Thursdays, and Fridays;

(*b*) 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

The Library shall be closed on and from Good Friday to 10 a.m. the following Tuesday, and upon all other customary Holidays. It shall also be closed annually for cleaning purposes for such a period not exceeding one month, as the Council may from time to time determine.

§ 2. The Library shall be available for the reading of books, to all Fellows and to strangers personally accompanied by a Fellow. No stranger unaccompanied by a

Fellow shall be allowed access to the Library except with the permission of the Council, or of such officer or official as the Council may from time to time authorise to act in this matter on their behalf.

§ 3. Books other than those specified in the following section may be borrowed from the Library by all Fellows, subject, as provided in Chapter XVII, section 2 of these Bye-Laws, to the condition that no book may be issued on loan to Fellows who in any year have failed to pay their annual contribution by July 1st, until such contribution shall have been paid.

§ 4. The following classes of books may not be borrowed by Fellows except by special permission of the Secretary, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, and other Works of Reference, Atlases, Books, and Illustrations in loose sheets, Drawings, Manuscripts, unbound numbers of Periodicals, and works of great value or special interest (of which latter a list approved by the Council shall be open to inspection in the Library).

(*b*) New works before the expiration of two months after their receipt.

§ 5. The title of every Book, Pamphlet or Work of any kind lent shall first be entered in the Library Loan Book by the Registrar or Sub-Librarian, to whom application shall be made by the Fellow who wishes to borrow it.

§ 6. Books and other Works may be borrowed for a period of one month. Such Book or other Work may be re-entered in the Library Loan Book for further monthly periods, on the request of the Fellow by whom it has been borrowed, provided that no application shall have been made for it in the meantime by another Fellow.

§ 7. No Book or other Work may be taken abroad by Fellows or sent to any place outside the British Isles except by special permission of the Secretary.

§ 8. In all cases a list of the Books or other property of the Society in the possession of any Fellow shall be rendered by him to the Registrar between September 20th and 30th in each year.

§ 9. Any loss of, or damage to, any Book or other property of the Society shall be made good by the Fellow responsible therefor, in such manner as the Council may prescribe.

§ 10. Fellows and other persons authorised to make use of the Library shall hand all books that they have used to the Registrar or Sub-Librarian, by whom alone such books may be replaced on the shelves.

§ 11. The Council shall have power to authorise the issue of books on loan to Institutions or individuals not being Fellows, on such conditions as they may from time to time determine.

§ 12. The names of Fellows transgressing the provisions of this Chapter shall be reported by the Secretary to the Council, who may take such steps as in their judgment the case requires.

CHAP. XIII. *Election of Council.*

§ 1. The Council for the time being shall annually cause to be prepared a list which shall contain the names of such Fellows, being eligible, as they shall recommend to fill the offices of President, Treasurer, and Secretary for the year ensuing; and also the names of such Fellows as they shall recommend to be re-elected, and of other Fellows to be elected into the Council. The list shall include the names of fourteen Fellows recommended as ordinary members of the Council.

§ 2. The list prepared by the Council shall be read at the Ordinary Meeting next but one before the Annual Meeting, and a copy sent, not less than seven days before the December meeting, to every Fellow whose last known residence shall be in the United Kingdom. At the Ordinary Meeting preceding the Annual Meeting, the names of other candidates to fill any of the offices, or to serve as Members of the Council (each proposed and supported by at least four properly qualified Fellows of the Society), shall be received. Nominations by post made by four properly qualified Fellows, and received prior to this Meeting, shall also be accepted. Any such names shall be added to the Council's list, and a copy of the complete list shall, before the 31st December, be transmitted to every Fellow whose last known residence shall be in the United Kingdom, and who shall have paid his subscription for the current year.

§ 3. If no more than the number of Fellows required to fill any Office or to form the Council shall have been nominated, no second list shall be issued; but the President shall, at the Annual Meeting, declare the Council's nominees to be appointed.

§ 4. Where nominations shall have been received in addition to those upon the List prepared as aforesaid by the Council, then the Election shall proceed as hereafter appointed; but such Election shall only be held in respect of any Office or Position to which more than the required number of Fellows shall have been nominated; and the second List shall contain in alphabetical order the whole of the nominations, original and supplementary, for such Office or Position only.

§ 5. The election, if any be necessary, shall be by Ballot at the Annual Meeting, and copies of the final list shall be used as Ballot papers. The President shall appoint two or more Scrutineers from the Fellows present, not being Members of the Council, to superintend the Ballots and report the results to the Meeting. The Secretary, assisted by the Treasurer, shall prepare a list of the Fellows entitled to vote, and each Fellow voting shall give his name to the Scrutineers to be marked on the said List, and shall then put his Ballot paper into the respective receptacles to be provided for such occasion.

§ 6. A Fellow voting may strike out any name or names on the said List, and the Scrutineers shall record the votes accordingly, but any Ballot paper which shall contain a greater number of names for any Office or Position than the number to be elected to such Office or Position shall be wholly void, and be rejected by the Scrutineers. No Ballot shall be taken unless nine or more Fellows shall be present.

§ 7. If from any cause any election which ought to take place at the Annual Meeting shall not take place, then such election shall be adjourned until the next convenient day, of which notice shall be given in like manner as is directed for the Annual Meeting.

§ 8. The form given in the Schedule shall be used, with such variations as may be considered by the Council necessary or desirable.

CHAP. XIV. *Election of Fellows.*

§ 1. Every Candidate for admission into the Society shall be proposed by three or more Fellows, to one of whom he shall be personally known, and they must sign a Certificate in recommendation of him. The Certificate shall specify the name and usual place of residence of the Candidate.

§ 2. The Certificate having been read at one of the Ordinary Meetings shall be suspended in the Library, read again at the following Ordinary Meeting, and the person therein recommended shall be balloted for at the next Ordinary Meeting.

§ 3. The method of voting shall be by ballot, and two-thirds of the Fellows balloting shall elect.

§ 4. Every Fellow shall sign the * Obligation Book of the Society at the first Ordinary Meeting of the Society at which he is present, and shall then be admitted in manner and form following; The President taking him by the hand shall say: A.B. in the name and by the authority of the Entomological Society of London, I hereby admit you a Fellow thereof.

§ 5. Every Fellow shall on election have immediate notice conveyed to him by the Secretary of his election, accompanied by a copy of the Charter and Bye-laws.

§ 6. Every Fellow on election shall sign an Obligation for the regular payment of his Annual Contribution, so long as he shall continue a Fellow, and if any Fellow shall not sign such Obligation within six months after his election, the said election shall become void, unless the Council shall otherwise decide.

CHAP. XV. *Admission Fee and Annual Contribution.*

§ 1. Every Fellow upon his election shall pay the sum of Three Guineas for his Admission Fee, and if any Fellow shall fail to pay such sum within six months after his election, the said election shall become void, unless the Council shall otherwise decide.

§ 2. Every Fellow shall upon his election pay the first Annual Contribution of Two Guineas, and if any Fellow shall fail to pay such sum within six months after his election the said election shall become void, unless the Council shall otherwise decide. He shall pay the like sum annually in advance on the 1st day of January in each year, provided however that any Fellow elected after September in each year will not be called upon to pay his Contribution unless he desires to receive the Publications for the year in which he is elected.

§ 3. Every Fellow shall pay the Annual Contribution of two guineas except:

(*a*) Those Fellows who have compounded, and

(*b*) Such Fellows who, having been elected before January 1st, 1921, shall have given notice in writing to the Treasurer, not later than the date fixed for these Bye-Laws to come into operation, that they do not desire to receive the Transactions of the Society, in which case their Annual Contribution shall be one guinea.

CHAP. XVI. *Withdrawing and Removal of Fellows.*

§ 1. Every Fellow, having paid all sums due to the Society, shall be at liberty to withdraw therefrom upon giving notice in writing to the Treasurer.

§ 2. Whenever written notice of a motion for removing any Fellow shall be delivered to the Secretary, signed by the President or Chairman for the time being on the part of the Council, or by six or more Fellows, such notice shall be read from the Chair at the two Ordinary Meetings immediately following the delivery thereof, and the next following Ordinary Meeting shall be made a Special Meeting and the Fellows summoned accordingly, when such motion shall be taken into consideration and decided by ballot; whereat if a two-thirds majority of the Fellows balloting shall vote that such Fellow be removed, he shall be removed from the Society.

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* The Obligation is as follows:—
"We who have hereunto subscribed do hereby promise, each for himself, that we will endeavour to promote the good of the Entomological Society of London and to pursue the ends for which the same was instituted; that we will be present at the meetings of the Society as often as conveniently we can, especially at the Anniversary elections and upon extraordinary occasions; and that we will observe the Statutes, Bye-laws and orders of the said Society; provided that whensoever any of us shall signify to the Secretary, under his hand, that he desires to withdraw from the Society, he shall be free from this Obligation for the future."

§ 3. On the first day of September in each year the Council shall cause to be suspended in the Library of the Society a list of the Fellows who owe more than two Annual Contributions. If the Contribution due from any Fellow named in the said list shall not have been paid within three months after the first suspension of the list, the Council may remove such Fellow from the Society, but notwithstanding such removal any Fellow so removed shall continue liable to pay, and may be sued for the recovery of any money due from him to the Society. The Council may cause the name of any Fellow removed under this Section, with the reason for his removal to be printed in the Proceedings of the year in which he is removed. The Council may remit wholly, or in part, the contributions due from any Fellow.

Chap. XVII. *Privileges of Fellows.*

§ 1. Subject to the provisions of Section 2 of this Chapter, Fellows have the right to be present, to state their opinions, and to vote, at all General Meetings; to propose Candidates for admission into the Society; to introduce Visitors at General Meetings of the Society; to have personal access, and to introduce scientific strangers, to the Library; and Fellows who have paid the Annual Contribution for the year shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Transactions published during the year.

§ 2. Fellows who have failed to pay their annual contribution by July 1st shall not be entitled to the enjoyment of any of the privileges set out in the foregoing section until such contribution shall have been paid.

§ 3. A Fellow shall not be eligible to any office in the Society, or to the Council, unless he shall have paid his Annual Contribution for the year previous to that in which the Election takes place.

§ 4. No person shall have his name printed in the Annual List of Fellows of the Society, until such person shall have paid the Admission Fees and signed the Obligation for the payment of Annual Contributions, and no such person shall have liberty to vote at any Election or Meeting of the Society before he shall have been admitted as directed in Chapter XIV, Section 4.

Chap. XVIII. *Honorary Fellows.*

§ 1. Every person proposed as an Honorary Fellow shall be recommended by the Council; and shall be balloted for, and, if elected, be liable to be removed in the like form and manner, and be subject to the same rules and restrictions, as an Ordinary Fellow.

§ 2. Honorary Fellows shall be exempt from the payment of Fees and Contributions, and shall possess all the privileges of Ordinary Fellows.

§ 3. No British Subject shall be an Honorary Fellow.

§ 4. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twelve.

Chap. XIX. *Special Life Fellows.*

§ 1. Fellows, being British Subjects, who have paid subscriptions as Ordinary Fellows for not less than fifteen years, and who in the opinion of the Council have rendered distinguished service to Entomological Science, may be elected Special Life Fellows, in the manner provided under Chapter XVIII, Section 1, for the Election of Honorary Fellows, and after election they shall be exempt from the payment of fees and contributions, and shall possess all the privileges of, and shall be subject to, the same rules and restrictions as Honorary Fellows.

§ 2. The number of Special Life Fellows shall not exceed twelve.

Chap. XX. *Benefactions.*

§ 1. In the printed Proceedings of the Society an annual record shall be kept of all donations, so far as known, that have at any time been made to the Society, of the value of £20 and upwards.

§ 2. In every volume presented to and accepted by the Society, a notice shall be inserted, and when necessary be renewed, containing the name of the donor and the date of the gift.

Chap. XXI. *Ordinary Meetings of the Society.*

§ 1. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Wednesday in each month (except January, July, August and September), and on the third Wednesday of March, October and November, beginning at eight o'clock in the evening, or at such other days or times as the Council shall from time to time direct.

§ 2. At the Ordinary Meetings, unless otherwise announced by the President or Chairman, the order of business shall be as follows :—

(1.) The Minutes of the last Meeting shall be read aloud by the Secretary, proposed for confirmation by the Meeting, and signed by the President.
(2.) Donations made to the Society since the last Meeting shall be announced.
(3.) Certificates in favour of Candidates for admission into the Society shall be read, and Candidates shall be balloted for.
(4.) Fellows shall sign their names in the Obligation Book, and be admitted.
(5.) Exhibitions of specimens, &c., shall be made.
(6.) Entomological communications shall be announced and read either by the Author, or by some other Fellow deputed by him, or by the Secretary.
(7.) Business not specified in the above order and discussions arising out of the exhibitions and communications shall be taken at such times and in such manner as the President shall direct.

§ 3. All Memoirs which shall be read at any Meeting of the Society, and accepted for publication, shall become the property of the Society, unless otherwise stipulated before the reading thereof.

§ 4. No Motion relating to the Government of the Society, its Bye-Laws, the management of its concerns, or the election, appointment, or removal of its Officers shall be made at any Ordinary Meeting.

CHAP. XXII. *Special Meeting.*

§ 1. By resolution of the Council, or upon the requisition of six or more Fellows, presented to the President and Council, a Special General Meeting of the Society shall be convened; a notice thereof shall be sent to every Fellow whose last known residence shall be in the United Kingdom, at least seven days before such Meeting shall take place: and any motion to be submitted to such Meeting which involves a substantive proposition and is not of the nature of an amendment shall be stated at length in such notice.

§ 2. No vote shall be taken at any Special Meeting unless nine or more Fellows shall be present.

CHAP. XXIII. *Annual Meeting.*

§ 1. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the third Wednesday in January.

§ 2. Notice of the Annual Meeting shall be sent to every Fellow whose last known residence shall be in the United Kingdom, at least seven days before such Meeting shall take place.

§ 3. The objects of the Meeting shall be to receive from the Council, and hear read, their Annual Report on the general concerns of the Society, to receive from the Treasurer, and hear read, his report and the Statement of the Society's financial affairs, and to elect the Council and Officers for the ensuing year.

CHAP. XXIV. *Transactions and Journal of Proceedings.*

§ 1. The Transactions shall consist of such papers communicated to the Meetings of the Society as the Council shall order to be published therein.

§ 2. The Transactions shall be published quarterly, or at such other times, and at such prices as the Council shall direct for each Part or Volume.

§ 3. Authors of Memoirs published in the Transactions shall be allowed twenty-five copies of their communications gratis. If any additional number be required, the permission of the Council shall be first obtained, and the entire expense thereof shall be paid for by the Authors.

§ 4. A Journal of Proceedings of the Society shall also be published, containing Titles of the Papers read and Notices of other Matters communicated at the Ordinary Meetings of the Society.

CHAP. XXV. *Alteration of the Bye-Laws.*

§ 1. Any of the Bye-Laws of the Society may at any time be repealed or altered, or others adopted in lieu thereof, at a Special Meeting of the Society, to be held after a Notice given to the President and Council, signed by six Fellows at least, and specifying the intended repeal or alteration, has been read at three Ordinary Meetings of the Society.

§ 2. In the event of any such alteration being made, a copy of the altered Bye-law or Bye-laws shall be issued with the last-published Part of the Proceedings for the current year.

CHAP. XXVI. *Prohibition in respect of Funds.*

The Society shall not and may not make any dividend, gift, division or bonus in money unto or between any of its members.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN CHAPTER XIII.

Balloting List for the Election of Officers and Council.

Office.	List.
President.	Z. A.
Treasurer.	W. D.
Secretary.	T. G. S. H.
Council.	A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X., etc.

Instructions.

In using the above list as a Ballot Paper a Fellow voting may strike out any name or names printed therein, but any Ballot Paper which when placed in the receptacle shall contain a greater number of names for any Office or Position than the number to be elected to such Office or Position shall be wholly void and rejected by the Scrutineers.

wicker-work. The tray was bought in Cape Town, 7.iii.1929, but was probably made in Barotseland. The beetle was found 20.viii.1929, when it had eaten all the interior and one side out of one of the withes, about ¼-inch in diameter, for a length of nearly 1½ inches, making a big pile of wood-frass. The species of the wood cannot be stated. This beetle is a widespread African pest, occurring also in Madagascar and Seychelles.

(iii) A specimen of the weevil *Phlyctinus callosus*, Boh., which walked out of the dessert at dinner on the sixth day homeward from Cape Town, 13.iii.1929. This is a common vineyard pest in South Africa, apt to be carried in ships, and it has been introduced into St. Helena and New Zealand.

(iv) An example of the Elegant Grasshopper, *Zonocerus elegans*, Thunb., found in a torpid state in the lounge of R.M.S. "Saxon," 25.iii.1929, the eighteenth and last day of the homeward voyage, when anchored in the Channel in a fog. This grasshopper is a well-known African crop- and garden-pest, and had probably come on board with fruit or vegetables at Durban or one of the other ports further east than Cape Town, in a hotter and moister climate.

VARIETIES OF BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA.—Mr. A. G. B. RUSSELL exhibited a number of varietal forms of English Lepidoptera mainly taken in the summer of 1929 in Dorset. They included *Colias edusa* var. *helicina*, Oberth., ♀; *Vanessa io* ♀; *V. urticae* ♀; a somewhat albino ♂ of *Epinephele janira*; a small form of *Argynnis selene* ♀; dwarf forms of *Lycaena corydon* and *L. icarus*; *Zygaena trifolii*; and a remarkable melanic aberration of *Lasiocampa quercus* ♀.

NOTES ON SPECIMENS OF *HEODES PHLAEAS*, L., COLLECTED IN INDIA BY MR. H. G. CHAMPION.—Mr. E. B. FORD gave the following account of the capture of eighteen specimens of *Heodes phlaeas*, L., in the Himalayas by Mr. H. G. Champion :—

Mr. H. G. Champion obtained eighteen specimens of *Heodes phlaeas*, L., in the garden of the Bodher Forest rest-house in the Chakrata Forest Division of Jaunsar in the W. Himalayas, at an altitude of between 7500 and 8000 ft. Their interest depends rather on the care which he took to obtain a representative sample (capturing about 80 per cent. of those seen) than on any inherent peculiarity of the form itself.

It will be noticed that blue spots are developed in two males and two females, but only to a slight extent. The tails are quite rudimentary. The last black spot in the distal series on the upper side of the fore-wings is turned with concavity outwards in all but one male. They do not exactly correspond to any of the three named forms from India, though they are quite characteristic of the Indian race. (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1923**: 692.)

The Oriental Region is not an important part of the range of this butterfly. It occurs in N. India only, never far from the Himalayas. The insects are of moderate size with fairly well-developed tails in one form, ssp. *timeus*, Cramer. In the males the fore-wings may be greatly suffused with black, contrasting markedly with the equally intense brown suffusion found in the E. Mediterranean. The copper which remains is rather fiery. In the females there is always much less suffusion and the copper is paler, though bright, and has a characteristic yellowish-grey tint.

The underside of the hind-wings is grey or brownish, generally with a slight yellow suffusion. There is a poorly developed red line within the outer margin, contrasting with the striking and progressive development of this feature in the Eastern Palaearctic Region from the Tian-Shan to Japan. Indeed these specimens fall into a somewhat natural series in which may be placed the form from S. Palestine, N. Arabia, S. Persia, Afghanistan, the Himalayas themselves, and the race which has been collected from Tibet (ssp. *flavens*, Ford) in the neighbourhood of Gyantse and Lhasa. This might seem to represent a more southern migration from the Mediterranean, probably the original home of the species, than that which spread by way of the Celestial Mountains (ssp. *coccineus*, Ford) to China (ssp. *chinensis*, Felder), Japan (ssp. *japonica*, Ford), and finally to Siberia and N. America (ssp. *hypophlaeas*, Bdv.).

BUTTERFLIES OF THE GENUS *CHARAXES*, ETC., FEEDING TOGETHER ON MANURE. —Prof. POULTON exhibited the following three groups of butterflies taken by Miss Vinall at Bongandanga, Basankusu, Belgian Congo :—

(1) 15 *July*, 1929.—Five male *Charaxes* of different species, "caught together feeding on manure," viz. *Charaxes p. protoclea*, Feisth.; *lucretius*, Cram.; *kahldeni*, Homeyer; *e. eupale*, Drury; *etheocles*, Cram., ♂-f. *hollandi*, Butl.

(2) 15 *July*, 1929.—Eight male butterflies of different species, caught together as above, viz. *Charaxes brutus angustus*, Rothsch.; *p. protoclea*; *lucretius*; *p. paphianus*, Ward; *zingha*, Stoll; *e. etisipe*, Godt.; *Cymothoe caenis*, Drury; *Acraea servona*, Godt.

(3) 20 *July*, 1929.—Two male *Charaxes* "caught together feeding on manure. How alike they are on the underside yet so different on the upper." *Charaxes brutus angustus*, Rothsch.; *p. pollux*, Cram.

The following extract from Miss Vinall's letter of 29 August, 1929, referred to these captures :—

"In the last few consignments I think you will find quite a number of *Charaxes*. A civet cat,* I think it must be [probably a serval]—the natives call it 'the child of the leopard'—takes a walk each night in one of our roads leaving faeces behind, on which the *Charaxes* settle, and so we have been able to catch quite a few."

FURTHER NOTES ON THE LARVAE OF *PAPILIO D. DARDANUS*, BROWN, AT ENTEBBE BY W. C. SIMMONS, F.G.S.—Prof. POULTON said that the notes on this larva published in 1929, *Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, **4**: 21, 22, were so interesting that he had written for additional details. His friend Mr. Simmons had kindly replied, 20 May 1929, as follows :—

"The foothold for the larva is always on the centre of the top of a leaf in a conspicuous place, and I venture to say exactly where the imitated bird's-dropping is seen. If one looks at Orange-trees in Entebbe a little later in the year one will find a litter of spiders, webs and nests and bird's-droppings, with the young larvae of *Papilio demodocus*, Esp., and *P. dardanus* (the former very common), both of which closely imitate bird's-droppings. As I have seen it, a *P. dardanus* caterpillar never eats its own leaf and rarely eats that of another larva, even in the crowded condition of a breeding-cage. They cross over to an opposite leaf and eat ravenously a hasty meal at (' kawungezi,' Luganda for) dusk of evening or dawn, and most of the time is spent lying up pretending to be anything but a caterpillar! *P. demodocus* is a very common *Papilio* in sunny situations (rarely going into the forest), and it appears to be more successful than *dardanus* in its protective resemblance in the larval stage, but I do not see why. It is much infested by an ichneumon, and many caterpillars taken by me and kept to see what was the butterfly (in my ignorance I could not at first tell the larvae of *demodocus* from *dardanus*, but can always do so now), bred only ichneumons. Both have taken to the orange, which is an imported tree!"

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* Dr. S. A. Neave informs me that "the child of the leopard" is probably a Serval.—E. B. P.

NOTES ON BUTTERFLY MIGRATION, BIRD-ATTACKS ON BUTTERFLIES, ETC., BY PROF. T. BAINBRIGGE FLETCHER.—Prof. POULTON said that he had received the following interesting comments on Pt. I of our *Proceedings* (Vol. 4, 1929), in a letter written 11 Sept. 1929, of which part had been communicated to the last meeting, 16 October:—

"Pages 8–9.—*Spalgis epius*, Westw., is a regular feeder on Coccids in India. Unfortunately it is not common enough to do much good.

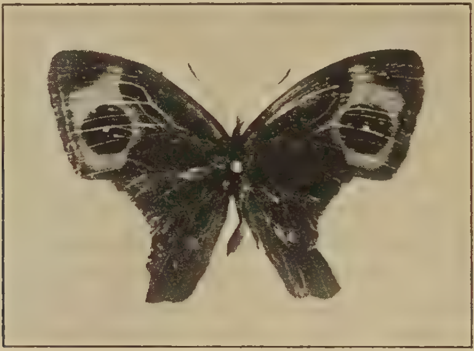
"Page 11.—*Resemblance of insects to reptiles.*—Several cases have been noted of this likeness, but I do not remember a case of the converse. Last year, when I was at Shillong, collecting in the jungle, I saw, through the leaves, in the middle of a small bush what I took to be part of the body of a large Sphingid caterpillar—green with a white lateral stripe. In the Tropics one learns never to put your hand where you can't see, so I had a closer look before handling it, and then found that what I had taken for part of a caterpillar was really part of the body of a green pit-viper (*Lachesis gramineus*, Shaw), which was lying coiled up in the bush. It was quite a big one, 33 inches long. This snake, though not deadly, is sufficiently poisonous to give a bad bite. There is a Sphingid larva, common in Shillong on *Vitis*, which grows up the trees in the jungle, which I knew well and which I supposed this to be, seeing it through the leaves.

"Page 14.—I have often noted the curious resting attitude of various species of *Eutelia* (s.l.).

"Page 16.—*Possible causes of migration in butterflies.*—Probably no one cause can be adduced. In some cases it certainly seems to be due to a search for larval food-plants. Thus, *Polyommatus boeticus*, L., is a regular migrant at Pusa every year about the middle of March. It is just then that our peas, in which the larvae have fed, begin to dry up, and the butterflies all fly off north-westward. *Pieris brassicae*, L., is another regular migrant (an immigrant in this case) at Pusa, where butterflies appear about the beginning of February, lay eggs on our cabbages and get through two or three broods by about the beginning of April when the cabbages dry up in the west winds. The butterflies then gradually disappear, and certainly do not occur at Pusa in any stage between April and February. No regular immigration or emigration (*i.e.* in large flights) is ever noted. *P. brassicae* breeds all along the Himalaya during the summer, and I can only suppose that hibernating pupae in the Hills are hatched out by the warm sun about the beginning of February, find no suitable food-plants there, and so the butterflies fly down to the Plains in search of food-plants.

"Page 22.—*Cryptomima hampsoni*, Butl. This Aegeriad moth has at present no valid generic name, the name *Cryptomima*, Butl., being preoccupied in CRAMBIDAE by *Cryptomima*, Meyrick, (1882), wrongly recorded in the Zoological Record as *Cryptonima*, which doubtless misled Butler.

"Page 37.—*Bird-attacks on butterflies.*—With reference to Colonel Yerbury's opinion, I would suggest that it is not so much a matter of rainfall as of the fact that desert regions provide less cover for observers than forested areas. All insectivorous birds seem to have wonderfully keen eyesight, a fact that does not seem to have been appreciated sufficiently by some people. One often sees a bird fly down from the top of a tree and pick up from the grass beneath and 50 or 60 yards distant, some insect which is too small to be seen by the human eye at half that distance. Most birds are also intolerant of observation and keep a keen and wary eye on any possible enemy. It follows that the observer, who goes out to look for attacks on butterflies, is generally himself the observed and naturally does not get much in the way of results, as the birds will not act naturally. In almost all the cases when I have seen birds chase butterflies I have been in some place where the bird did not see me. When one is out in the open, one seldom sees such attacks, *i.e.* whenever the bird has had a chance to see the observer.



"Of course one often comes across wing-injuries which look like the result of attack by birds. I enclose an example—(*Mycalesis oculus*, Marshall, peculiar to Kodaikanal)—which I took this morning, with a symmetrical patch taken out of both H.W.'s—probably by a lizard. *Salea anamallayana*, Beddome, is common here and the young lizards are often seen in bushes and low growth generally."

Professor Bainbrigge Fletcher wrote again on 17 Oct. 1929, after his return to Pusa:—

"I now enclose copies of notes made at the time; the later additions in square brackets are for elucidation. These are not the only occasions on which I have seen birds attack butterflies, but they are some of which I made notes at the time.

"*Pusa:* 15 *April* 1912.—Saw a *Catopsilia* (probably *C. crocale*, Cram.) fly out of a litchi-tree, whereupon it was pursued by a Drongo. The butterfly doubled and twisted and a second Drongo joined in the chase, but the first bird caught it after at least half-a-dozen attempts, flew away with it on to a branch, and ate it. Apparently the wings and all were eaten. I watched, but did not see them drop. This happened at about 7 a.m., a dull and (for the time of year) cold morning. Probably the bird was hungry as few insects were astir owing to wind and absence of sun. [I was on the verandah of my bungalow with the chiks (bamboo screens) down at the time, so that the birds could not see me. They were about 25 yards away.]

"*Pusa:* 19 *September* 1915. *Danais chrysippus, L., eaten by Gecko.*—A specimen of *D. chrysippus* rested on the outer wall of bungalow, inside the verandah, when it was stalked, seized and eaten by a Gecko, which seized it by the body, turned it about in its mouth and swallowed it head first. Apparently the wings were distasteful but too tough to break off. [To be quite certain that it was *D. chrysippus*, I killed the Gecko and recovered the butterfly.]

"*Shillong:* 23 *June* 1928.—Saw a Drongo swoop at a brown *Junonia* [*Precis iphita*, Cram.]; it missed and the butterfly dropped in the grass and sat motionless with its wings closed, looking like a dead leaf. The Drongo swooped backwards and forwards over the spot but evidently could not see the butterfly, so flew off. I went up to the butterfly to see what it was; it was evidently frightened [but uninjured] and refused to stir.

"*Pusa:* 23 *March* 1929.—[When in my laboratory, through the window I] saw two Drongos pursuing a *Catopsilia*, swooping at it alternately. The butterfly dodged several times but [was driven down and] finally settled on the ground. Unfortunately the grass was short and one Drongo settled alongside and picked it up and flew off with it. So far as I could see, it swallowed it, wings and all.

"*Pusa:* 14 *October* 1929.—In the morning, about 8.15 a.m., when I was sitting in the front verandah, a Drongo, perched on a hanging branch of a *Sissoo* [*Dalbergia sissoo*] about 40 yards away across the lawn, swooped down at a Pierid (*Catopsilia*), made several attempts to catch it, the butterfly dodging every time, and then returned to its perch. Five or ten minutes later (this same ?) Drongo swooped down again, as a party of about four Catopsilias, all playing together, went by; but it could not catch any of the butterflies and again returned to its perch.

"*Pusa:* 15 *October* 1929.—In the morning, about 8.15, saw a Drongo, from a tree nearly opposite the bungalow, swoop down and pursue some butterfly (I could not see what it was: possibly a *Junonia*) which was flying along swiftly over the lawn; it made only one attempt, missed the butterfly, and returned to its perch. [The butterfly was too far off to see what it was—possibly *Precis lemonias*, L., or *P. almana*, L., both of which are abundant just now. The Drongo may have been the same bird which I noted yesterday; it flew out from the same side of the same tree.]—T.B.F., 16.x.1929."

FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT THE ORCHID *SERAPIAS CORDIGERA* IS FERTILISED BY BEES WHICH USE THE FLOWERS AS A NOCTURNAL SHELTER.—Prof. POULTON said that he had received the following note from Col. M. J. Godfery, F.L.S., bearing on his communication recorded in 1928, *Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, **3**: 60, 61 :—

"30*th July* 1929, *Trient, Switzerland.*

"The following bees were caught sleeping in *Serapias cordigera*, L., at Valescure by Colonel G. H. Evans, C.B.E., F.L.S., in the first week of May 1929. He sent them to me and they were identified at Paris as follows :—

"*Osmia acuticornis*, Duf. et Perr., ♂. It bore on its head *at least* 14 pollinia of that species.

"*Osmia submicans*, Mor., ♀. This had no pollinia, but passed the night in the flower."

A LARGE MOTH LARVA FOUND IN A TERMITARIUM IN THE BELGIAN CONGO.—Prof. POULTON exhibited a shrunken larva, densely clothed with long hairs, found by Miss Vinall at Bongandanga, as described in the following paragraph, quoted from her letter, written 31 August 1929. In its present condition, neither Lord Rothschild nor Mr. W. H. T. Tams could determine the group to which the larva belongs, but Mr. Tams suggested that it was probably a Saturniid. It was much to be hoped that Miss Vinall would succeed in finding more specimens and in breeding the moth.

"Accompanying this letter is a larva which I found in a termitarium. I was breaking it up to feed my chickens with the termites when out fell this larva, which was right inside the hill. It was longer then by almost an inch * and alive, so I put it, with some of its termitarium, into a box covered with wire gauze, but it died in a few days. I enclose also a piece of the same kind of 'ant-hill.' The original one was too smashed to serve as a fair sample."

A PROPOSED LIST OF EUROPEAN BUTTERFLIES.—Mr. L. G. HIGGINS, F.R.C.S., called attention to the desirability of producing an authoritative list of European butterflies, and it was agreed to refer this to the Council for consideration.

BUTTERFLIES FROM THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.—Mr. E. B. ASHBY exhibited a number of butterflies from the southern regions of France, including some varieties. He also called attention to the apparent growing scarcity of *Vanessa polychloros* in England.

Wednesday, November 20th, 1929.

Dr. K. JORDAN, President, in the Chair.

Nominations of Officers and Council for the ensuing Year.

The SECRETARY read the following list of Fellows nominated by the Council for the ensuing year :—

For *President* : K. JORDAN, Ph.D.
For *Treasurer* : Captain A. F. HEMMING, C.B.E., F.Z.S.
For *Secretary* : S. A. NEAVE, M.A., D.Sc., F.Z.S.

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* The length of the living larva may be safely estimated at over two inches.

For other Members of Council :—

H. W. Andrews, Captain E. Bagwell Purefoy, F.Z.S., E. C. Bedwell, F. W. Edwards, H. Willoughby Ellis, F.Z.S., H. Eltringham, M.A., D.Sc., F.Z.S., A. D. Imms, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., R. W. Lloyd, R. Stewart MacDougall, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., G. A. K. Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S., F. Muir, W. Rait-Smith, N. D. Riley, H. J. Turner.

Amendment of Bye-Laws.

The proposed amendment of the Bye-Laws.—Chapter XII, Library Regulations, to be considered at a Special Meeting in December, was read for the second time.

Election of Fellows.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society :—Mr. G. K. P. Hebbert, Lee Copse, Berrynarbor, North Devon; Mr. B. M. Hobby, B.A., 21, Methuen Street, Southampton; Mr. W. R. S. Ladell, Department of Agriculture, Bangkok, Siam; Mr. C. Bramwell Smith, 61, Onslow Gardens, Muswell Hill, N. 10.

Exhibits.

An early Manuscript work on Entomology.—The Secretary exhibited and made remarks upon a manuscript work dated 1785 that had recently been acquired for the Society's library.

The Mimetic Lycaenid butterfly *Mimacraea marshalli*, Trim., mistaken in flight for *Acraea encedon*, L., in the Lilongwe district, Nyasaland.—Prof. Poulton communicated the following extracts from letters written by Mr. Rodney Wood and Dr. W. A. Lamborn, respectively, and exhibited the female specimen of *Mimacraea marshalli* referred to in them :—

"28 *May*, 1929, *P.O. Lilongwe, Nyasaland.*

"*Re the Mimacraea.*—We had an interesting experience with it. On 22.iv.29, Lamborn and I were on Safari between Lilongwe and Kasiya's on the old tsetse line. We halted at midday for food under shade of a large species of *Ficus*, known locally as 'Kachere,' in midst of native cultivation and natural thickets. I noticed a small '*Acraea encedon*' fluttering about by me and said to Lamborn, 'That's quite a dwarf specimen of *encedon*.' Whereupon he looked at it casually and said, 'Yes, it is.' Neither of us took further notice of it, as *encedon* was numerous round about and seen by us daily. I saw it again towards the end of our meal, and again paid no attention. We both got up finally to move off, and at once saw it again; but while watching it, it suddenly settled on the bark of the trunk of the tree. At the distance I was away—some three yards—the pattern of the folded wings seemed a bit out of the ordinary to me, and I started to investigate closer. At the same moment Lamborn was attracted nearer by its act of settling on the trunk, which he had never seen *encedon* do except on herbaceous plants. Both shouted '*Mimacraea*' to each other simultaneously, and I captured it with my net, to our mutual excitement and pleasure. What a perfect case of the protection offered the insect by its wonderful resemblance when in flight to *A. encedon*!

"I do hope you receive it safely and will let me know its species, as it is one unknown to me as yet. It was taken actually at *Kapadula's* village in Lilongwe district, some 20 odd miles N.W. of Lilongwe township.—R. C. W."

Dr. W. A. Lamborn wrote from Fort Johnston, 4 June, 1929, on this experience of *Mimacraea marshalli* :—" I am convinced that I have been taken in by its resemblance to an *Acraea*, again and again, for I have from time to time wondered at seeing what I thought was an *A. encedon* in a place where I hardly expected to see one."

[Being under the impression that this Lycaenid had not been previously recorded from Nyasaland, I wrote to Dr. S. A. Neave, who kindly replied as follows :—

" 27 *Nov.* 1929.—I have been trying to find an opportunity of examining the B.M. collection in order to see whether there are any Nyasaland *Mimacraea marshalli.* As I rather expected, there are no specimens from there, nor have I any recollection of having taken it or seen it myself. I should not have been surprised to hear of it from some of the higher plateau country, west of Lake Nyasa, but confess that I did not expect it to appear in the not very well-wooded Lilongwe district, and at only a moderate elevation."—E. B. P.]

A COPIOUS DISTRIBUTION OF POLLEN ON THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BODY AND HIND-WINGS OF A *PAPILIO* FROM IBADAN, S. NIGERIA.—Prof. POULTON exhibited a male *Papilio* of the *nireus*, L., group, bearing the date 18 May, 1929, sent to him by Mr. F. D. Golding, Senior Entomologist of the Agricultural Dept., at Ibadan, who had written as follows :—

" 17 *June*, 1929.—I am sending by this mail a *Papilio* with a reddish-orange substance adhering to its body and wings. I thought at first that the substance was pollen, but I have heard the opinion expressed that it is a fungus. During the latter half of May I saw many *Papilio demodocus*, Esp., and one Acraeine, with a similar substance attached to their abdomens. I hope the specimen will prove of interest to you, but I am afraid it is of too common occurrence to be interesting."

" 27 *July*.—An illustration of the fungus *Rhizophidium pollinis* has been thought to represent a similar species of fungus.

" The rainfall on Moor Plantation from May 1st to 17th inclusive was 1·12 inches, and from May 18th to 31st was 3·03 inches. The average for May is 6·16 inches (for preceding 19 years). In June 13·58 inches fell as compared with an average of 7·20; 1·22 inches fell on June 1st, and 5·57 inches in the first half of the month."

The reddish powder recalled, in amount and distribution, that on the under surface of a Natal specimen of *P. nireus lyaeus*, Dbl., described in *Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1918,** pp. lxxxiv, lxxxv, and again exhibited for comparison with Mr. Golding's example. Mr. C. N. Barker, who sent the *Papilio*, had drawn attention to the extraordinary rainfall of the 1917 season in which it was captured (*ibid.*, p. xxviii), but Mr. Golding's records for May 1929 point to an entirely different condition at Ibadan. It was nevertheless possible that the rainfall, on 18 May, when the butterfly was taken, may have been considerable. Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S., who had shown that the powder on the Natal specimen was pollen, stated that " the quantity was remarkable, and nothing like it had been seen by any of the African naturalists to whom the specimen had been shown " (p. lxxxv).

Both butterflies had been studied by Prof. A. G. Tansley, F.R.S., in the Oxford University Department of Botany, who had kindly written the following account :—

" 18 *November*, 1929.—We have examined the deposit on the butterflies' wings and report as follows. The *pollen* is in both cases of common unspecialised type not showing any marked generic or family characters. The *red* [S. Nigerian] pollen is spherical, with reticulated exine and three well-marked 'germ pores,' the *yellow* [Natal] slightly oval with more strongly reticulated exine and no clearly marked 'germ pores.' If the flora of the immediate localities in which the butterflies were taken were known it would be possible to identify the species of flower concerned. With no data on this head identification is impossible.

"Meanwhile, the copious distribution of the pollen (similar in both cases) on the whole underside of the body and over a wide area of the lower surface of the hind-wings strongly suggests that both the insects were visiting similar flowers, which were of large size and presented a large surface of pollen to the lower surface of the visiting insect ('sternotribal mechanism'). These conditions are satisfied by the flowers of many Liliaceae and Amaryllidaceae. The pollen grains in both cases are consistent in colour and form with this hypothesis.

"If, as you say, the butterflies are very closely allied, it would appear that the habit of visiting large flowers of similar structure belonging to these families is common to both in widely separated parts of Africa. They probably actually alight on the anthers after first touching the stigma and thrust the proboscis down to the base of the flower where the nectar is.

"The *fungus* is a mould, a species of *Aspergillus* (*Eurotium*). The conidial stage is present on the body, and aggregations of white fruit-bodies (cleistothecia) probably belonging to the same fungus are present on the wings. Clearly the mould has attacked the butterfly, not the pollen, after collection. Specimens of the conidia and cleistothecia have been taken for culture.

"Mr. H. Baker of this Department made the first examination, and I entirely agree with his conclusions set forth above.—A. G. T."

TWO RARE BUTTERFLIES OF THE GENUS *CHARAXES* FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO.—Prof. POULTON exhibited the following specimens sent to him from Bongandanga, Basankusu, by Miss Vinall :—

Charaxes hildebrandti, Dew., ♂.—The rarity of the species is indicated by its label—"27.viii.1929.—I think this is a new kind from here." *Hildebrandti* is an evident mimic of *C. brutus angustus*, Rothsch., which is apparently the commonest of the Bongandanga *Charaxes*.

Charaxes hadrianus, Ward, ♂.—This rare species, of which the pattern differed so remarkably from all the other African species of the genus, was represented in the collection by a fine example bearing the following note :—"7.ix.1929.—I think I have not caught one like this before. It was being pursued by several *Cymothoe caenis* evidently seeking to mate with it."

This observation was of great interest, clearly showing the effect of pattern and colour upon the sight of the pursuers. The arrangement of the contrasted dark and light elements on the upper surface of the *Charaxes* is superfically somewhat similar to that of the commonest form of female *Cymothoe*—the male-like—in the locality, while its wide limits of variation in pattern and size render the pursuit of this much larger butterfly all the more intelligible. The observation had an obvious bearing upon that described in the following communication.

THE MALE BLACK-AND-RED BEE *MEGACHILE COMBUSTA*, SM., CHASING THE MALE BUTTERFLY *ACRAEA INSIGNIS*, DIST.—Mr. J. E. M. MELLOR exhibited the second examples of this bee and *Acraea insignis* of the form *siginna*, Suff., observed and captured 29 August, 1928, at Amani, near Tanga, N.E. Tanganyika Territory, as described in 1929, *Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, **4**: 9, 10. The similarity of this pair to the first was remarkable and the behaviour of the two bees identical.

A NEW SPECIES OF EMPID FLY CAPTURED FLYING IN PAIRS WITH ANOTHER INSECT AS PREY, IN E. AFRICA.—Prof. POULTON said that his friend Mr. B. B. Osmaston, C.I.E., had given him a tube of spirit containing the specimens referred to in the following note :—" Flies and ants captured on wing in trios (2 flies + 1 ant), 6.30 a.m., 27 April, 1927 : Morogoro (Tanganyika Territory), ? 3000′."

The insects were found to consist of 23 EMPIDAE, of which 8 ♂ and 7 ♀ were exhibited to the meeting together with all the other insects, viz. 5 ♂ ants, determined as a species of *Tetramorium* by Mr. Donisthorpe; 1 Hemipteron, determined by Mr. China as a ♂ Capsid of the Div. Systellonoteria and a new genus near *Formicopsella*, Popp.; and 1 Ephemeropteron, determined by Mr. D. E. Kimmins as a ♂ *Baëtis*. The fact that each pair of flies was carrying one other insect became evident when the separate captures were examined as they were made. Mr. Osmaston remembered that the Empids were all taken in his hand as they flew slowly about in the early morning.

There can be no doubt that the insect prey, taken with each pair of EMPIDAE, had been captured by the male and transferred as a wedding gift to the female, as observed by Mr. A. H. Hamm, A.L.S., and recorded in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*, **44**: 181, **45**: 132, 157, **49**: 177.

Mr. J. E. Collin had informed him that the EMPIDAE were a very well-marked new species (described by him below) belonging to a group well represented in the Oriental Region but not known to be so in Africa. Such striking results yielded by Mr. Osmaston's captures, and by the captures they themselves had made, led to the reflection that the known part of the insect world was very small as compared with that which awaits discovery.

A NEW SPECIES OF EMPID FLY TAKEN AT MOROGORO, TANG. TERR., BY B. B. OSMASTON.—Mr. J. E. COLLIN described the species captured in the circumstances detailed in the above communication.

Empis (Coptophlebia) chrysocera, sp. n. ♂♀.

A black species with two upper veins from discal cell abbreviated, anal vein complete, dark halteres, base of abdomen in male yellowish and third antennal joint in both sexes yellow, legs black, weakly bristled in male, conspicuously pennate in female.

♂. Eyes touching on frons for long space, upper facets dilated. Face black, dusted greyish, shining at mouth-edge, twice as wide as second antennal joint is long and longer than wide. Proboscis quite twice as long as head is deep, labellae very long, slender, pointed and bare. Occiput black, dusted greyish, postocular ciliation and hairs on occiput very short and scanty. First two joints of antennae black, the first nearly twice as long as the almost globular second, both bearing only very short hairs, third joint yellow, slightly longer (without style) than first two together, deeper than second at base but rather suddenly becoming more slender just before middle, upper margin straight; style less than half length of third joint, also yellow. Palpi small and slender, lying in mouth opening, pale yellow except perhaps at base and bearing only a few very short and inconspicuous dark hairs.

Thorax black, slightly dusted greyish or yellowish-grey, more conspicuously so in front of scutellum. Humeri slightly yellowish. All bristles and hairs short and inconspicuous; dorsocentrals and acrostichals very short, the former apparently uniserial in front, becoming biserial before prescutellar depression with two longer pairs behind at sides of that depression; a strong notopleural bristle, a short supra-alar and postalar, a pair of similar scutellar bristles with 2–3 other short hairs, and a fine weak humeral; sides of prothoracic sternum with 2–3 small hairs, episterna bare. Metapleural fan composed of a few dark bristly hairs and other shorter finer hairs.

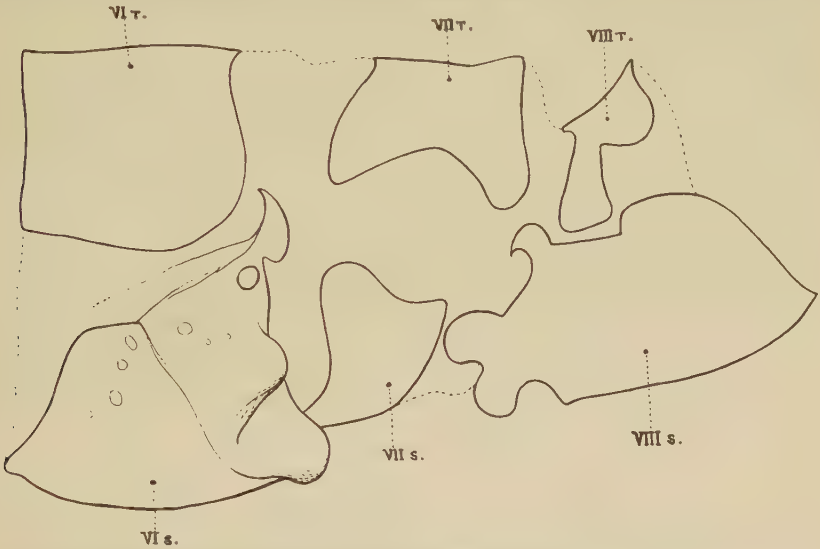


FIG. 1.—Sixth, seventh and eighth abdominal semgents of male:—T = tergite, S = sternite.

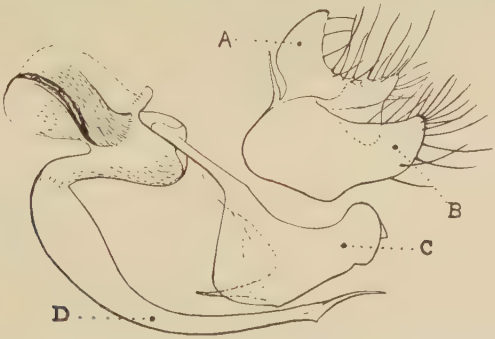


FIG. 2.—Details of male genitalia:—A = upper lamella, B = side lamella, C = ventral lamella, D = penis. (The tip of penis normally lies within the ventral lamella.)

Abdomen black, slightly dusted brownish-grey and with the first 2–3 segments with a distinct tendency to be yellowish. Pubescence dark, neither conspicuously long nor bristly. Hypopygium upcurved, small, the convex bend of the curve beneath preceding the actual genitalia membraneous and yellowish, that is to say the ventral lamella is mainly membraneous. Prehypopygial segments considerably modified, sixth sternite large and broad with two wart-like projections on each side at hind margin seventh small and usually concealed, eighth sternite large and with rounded projections behind, usually hidden under the sixth and the small simple seventh sternites. The genitalia can be entirely retracted within a cavity formed by this large eighth sternite and its corresponding but much shorter tergite.

Legs black, simple, tibiae and tarsi rather stout and hairy but without conspicuous bristles, even apical bristles to tibiae not particularly strong; front legs comparatively short haired, basal joint of front tarsi almost as long as other four joints together and somewhat stouter. Middle femora with more conspicuous bristly hairs beneath especially towards base where they are about twice as long as femur is deep; basal joint of middle tarsi shorter than that of front tarsi and more slender, slightly more spinose beneath. Hind femora the longest with complete antero- and postero-ventral rows of fine hairs about as long as femur is deep; hind tibiae hardly more dilated towards tip than at base with longer bristly hairs than other tibiae; basal joint of hind tarsi not quite so long as that of front tarsi, slightly stouter than other joints. All hairs dark. All tarsi rather slender towards tip; ungues not much more than half length of last joint.

Wings very slightly tinged with yellow and with yellow veins. Mediastinal vein abbreviated, not nearly reaching costa, subcostal ending in costa about opposite the very truncate end of discal cell; cubital fork very wide, its upper branch nearly straight and slightly sloping; first two veins from discal cell not reaching wing-margin and slightly upcurved towards tip; anal vein complete. Squamae with dark fringes. Halteres large, black with yellow base to stem.

♀. Frons broad but hardly as wide as face, shining black with a few tiny dark hairs on each side towards front. Upper eye facets not enlarged but a few on extreme lower part of eye somewhat dilated; rest of head and all thorax as in male but first antennal joint rather longer. Abdomen black, pointed, apparently never so distinctly yellowish about base as in male, at most somewhat brownish. Pubescence very short, dark. Terminal papillae long and slender. Legs black, more or less laterally compressed and pennate on all femora and tibiae and basal joint of front tarsi. Pennation above femora shorter than that below and absent on basal third of middle femora; four anterior tibiae pennate above for their whole length but front tibiae without pennation beneath except for some slightly flattened hairs towards tip, and middle tibiae pennate beneath on basal half only; on hind tibiae the rather shorter pennation beneath extends only slightly beyond middle. Pennation above basal joint of front tarsi very conspicuous. Bristly hairs beneath basal joint of front and above that joint of hind tarsi distinctly flattened when seen from some points of view. Wings decidedly dark brownish.

Length about 3·5 mm. ♂, 4 mm. ♀.

Numerous specimens preserved in spirit. Of these Prof. E. B. Poulton has presented a pair (co-types) to the British Museum, and a pair to myself, the remainder are in the Hope Department, Oxford University Museum.

The character of the abbreviated discal vein upon which the group *Coptophlebia* is based, while probably not a sound generic character, is at least a convenient one for separating a number of species (mainly Oriental) from the very large number of others included in *Empis, sens. lat.* The abbreviation of two of the discal veins coupled with the yellow third antennal joint should make the recognition of the species described above an easy matter.

Wednesday, December 4th, 1929.

Dr. K. Jordan, President, in the Chair.

Nominations of Officers and Council for the ensuing Year.

The Secretary read for the second time the list of Fellows nominated by the Council as Officers and Council for the ensuing year.

Amendment of Bye-Laws.

The proposed amendment of the Bye-Laws.—Chapter XII, Library Regulations, was read for the third time.

Election of Fellow.

The following was elected a Fellow of the Society :—Mr. W. Randall Parkes, B.A., St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. 1.

Specimens and Photographs illustrating the Life-history of the Petroleum Fly, *Psilopa petrolii*, Coq.—Mr. W. H. Thorpe said that this extraordinary Ephydrid fly, which was described in 1899 by Coquillet, is found inhabiting pools of crude petroleum on the outskirts of the oilfields of S. California. The specimens shown were collected at Los Nietos on the Santa Fe Springs oilfield. Although it has been known for so long, there are still many details of its life-history which await investigation, particularly with regard to nutrition.

Experiments, which will shortly be published in full, were undertaken to test the suggestion that the larvae can extract nutriment from the oil itself. It was, however, shown that the larvae are dependent for their food supply on insects and other organisms that are trapped in the oil, which is a heavy black residue of the consistency of treacle. The larvae swim actively through this medium, their posterior spiracles projecting above the surface film. They can be reared successfully in a great variety of oils, from a crude spray oil to a pure medicinal paraffin. When kept in the latter, they quickly become transparent and their feeding and other activities can be observed with ease. In lighter oils they drown and the more volatile members of the series are strongly toxic.

The difficulties that an insect has to overcome before it can exist in a medium which is usually regarded as a most efficient insecticide are tremendous. It is remarkable that the larva shows very little structural modification from a typical aquatic Ephydrid; adaptations to this environment consist of physiological rather than morphological changes. One of the greatest difficulties is to conceive how the digestive enzymes can carry on their work, since all the food is immersed in oil and the gut is full of oil from end to end.

Pupation takes place on the stems of grass and other plants in the immediate vicinity of the oil pools.

The adults live in the neighbourhood of the pools, hiding in the crevices of the oily soil or walking on the surface of the oil itself. They appear to differ from all other insects in that they can walk on the oily surfaces without becoming entangled.

An interesting case of Mimicry in Beetles.—Mr. G. J. Arrow exhibited two beetles remarkable for the fact that, although quite unrelated, they have a strong general resemblance and both exhibit a colour-scheme which is very peculiar and rather complicated : moreover both were found in the same place and in exactly the same environment. The exhibitor remarked :

The Anthribidae are a large family of beetles, some species of which are commonly found upon tree-trunks or logs. Nearly all are of shades of brown or grey, with indefinite markings or mottlings, rendering them difficult to distinguish from the bark, lichens and mosses which form their usual background. From this characteristic cryptic coloration it may be supposed that, as a group, they are sought after by birds, lizards and other insectivorous animals. Although allied to the CURCULIONIDAE, they are less tough than typical weevils. Other features of the ANTHRIBIDAE are a usually narrow form and frequently very long antennae. The specimen exhibited (*Alloschema turneri*, Jord.) is without any of these ordinary characteristics of its family. It is short and compact, and its antennae are very short. Instead of being of mottled grey or brown, the head and thorax are bright yellow and the elytra black. There is a yellow patch at the end of the elytra, with conspicuous black spots upon it, and a circle of black spots round the margin of the thorax.

This curious pattern is unlike anything else known to me, except that of the other beetle shown, *Notiophygus hamulus*, belonging to the DISCOLOMIDAE, a family related to the Ladybirds, which are notoriously unpalatable. Like them, it has a rather hemispherical shape. It has the same velvety exterior as the Anthribid, and precisely the same bright yellow head and thorax and black elytra, the elytra with a yellow patch behind, marked with two black spots, and the thorax having a ring of black spots round the edge.

Both insects were discovered by Mr. Rowland Turner in Pondoland, and, upon questioning him about them, he told me that he had found them both on fallen logs in the forest and that he had at first mistaken the Anthribid for the other beetle, which he had found previously. The mimic appears to be comparatively rare, only three specimens of it being known.

EPIPYROPIDAE FROM THE TRING MUSEUM.—The PRESIDENT exhibited the material of the EPIPYROPIDAE contained in the Tring Museum, and said that this family of moths is very scantily represented in collections, though some at least of the species seem to be common in nature. The larvae are remarkable for living on FULGORIDAE, feeding on the waxy exudations of these insects. The family is distributed over the whole of the tropics and is nearly related to the DALCERIDAE and LIMACODIDAE (1928, *Nov. Zool. Tring.* **34**: 136, figs.).

XYLINA SOCIA, ROTT.—Mr. EDELSTEN exhibited a long series of this moth bred from Mid-Sussex ova. This race is much more heavily marked than the upland and coastal races, which are generally of a pale ochreous shade. Many of the specimens had a broad blackish streak along the inner margin, while others in addition to the black streak had the upper portion of the fore-wings suffused with a reddish tint.

BRITISH AND IRISH RACES OF *EPINEPHELE JURTINA*.—Mr. P. P. GRAVES exhibited *E. jurtina* from the British Islands and Ireland and specimens of the typical race from Sweden. The British specimens were of three races: (1) *splendida*, Buchanan White, from the original locality recorded by the describer, viz. Longa Island, and the shores of Gairloch, in which bay the island is situated. Buchanan White had very imperfectly described *splendida*, and the description had consequently been improperly applied by subsequent writers to the Irish *jurtina* and indeed to any British *jurtina* exhibiting *hispulla*-like characters. A long series from the type locality showed that *splendida* differed markedly and constantly from any known race of *jurtina*, in the combination of *hispulla*-like characters on the upperside of the ♀, with an increase of fulvous on the upperside of the fore-wings of the ♂, and a pronounced darkening of the underside of the hind-wings in both sexes. In the female the yellow medial line, shown in Hübner's figure of ♀ *hispulla* (underside) was well marked and almost always present.

(2) The Irish race, of which specimens from Tyrone and Kerry were exhibited, and which has been described and named *iernes* (*Entomologist*, **63**: 52, pl. 1, figs. 1–3). This race also appeared to deserve subspecific rank, the gynaikotropic characters of the ♂, frequency of *hispulla*-like characters of the ♀, very bright underside and bipupillation and extension of the subapical ocellus of the fore-wing being constant characters.

(3) The race of Southern and Eastern England was much closer to the typical *jurtina*, but owing to the extreme individual variability of the species Mr. Graves said that he preferred to leave the question of its identity open until still more series had been studied and the ♂ genitalia compared. English *jurtina* so far showed a larger percentage of ♂♂ with traces of fulvous on the upperside of the fore-wings and of ♀♀ with bipupilled apical ocelli. In some English series the underside of the hind-wings in both sexes was more variegated than in normal Swedish *jurtina*, but British series too often contained so large a percentage of abnormal specimens as to give the impression that they had been selected to display individual variation. In the extreme west of Cornwall *hispulla*-like forms were more common, and the race of the Scilly Islands, while akin to that of Ireland, presented certain peculiar characters.

Papers.

The following papers were read :—

1. " The Biology of the British Fossorial Wasps," by Messrs. A. H. Hamm and O. W. Richards.

2. " Collected Records relating to Insect Migration, 2nd Ser.," by Mr. C. B. Williams.

3. " Notes on South American Lycaenidae," by Mr. P. I. Lathy.

4. " Observations on a migration of Butterflies in Venezuela," by Mr. H. E. Box.

5. " *Brachypsectra*, Lec.—The solution of an entomological enigma," by Mr. K. G. Blair.

6. " Notes on the genus *Paxylomma* (Hym. Brac.), with the description of a new species taken in Britain," by Messrs. H. St. J. K. Donisthorpe and D. S. Wilkinson.

Special Meeting, December 4th, 1929.

Dr. K. Jordan, President, in the Chair.

The Secretary, having read the resolution of the Council summoning the meeting, the following proposed alteration of the Bye-Laws Chapter XII.—Library Regulations, as circulated to the Fellows was considered.

Chapter XII. Library Regulations.

Delete present Chapter, and substitute the following :—

1. The Library shall be open for the purpose of reading and for the issue of books on loan at the following times :—

(*a*) 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays (except on Meeting days, when the Library shall remain open until 10 p.m.), Thursdays, and Fridays ;

(*b*) 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

The Library shall be closed on and from Good Friday to 10 a.m. the following Tuesday, and upon all other customary Holidays. It shall also be closed annually for cleaning purposes for such period not exceeding one month, as the Council may from time to time determine.

2. The Library shall be available for the reading of books, to all Fellows and to strangers personally accompanied by a Fellow. No stranger unaccompanied by a Fellow shall be allowed access to the Library except with the permission of the Council, or of such officer or official as the Council may from time to time authorise to act in this matter on their behalf.

3. Books other than those specified in the following section may be borrowed from the Library by all Fellows, subject, as provided in Chapter XVII, section 2 of these Bye-Laws, to the condition that no book may be issued on loan to Fellows who in any year have failed to pay their annual contribution by July 1st, until such contribution shall have been paid.

4. The following classes of books may not be borrowed by Fellows except by special permission of the Secretary, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, and other Works of Reference, Atlases, Books and Illustrations in loose sheets, Drawings, Manuscripts, unbound numbers of Periodicals, and works of great value or special interest (of which latter a list approved by the Council shall be open to inspection in the Library).

(*b*) New works before the expiration of two months after their receipt.

5. The title of every Book, Pamphlet or Work of any kind lent shall first be entered in the Library Loan Book by the Registrar or Sub-Librarian, to whom application shall be made by the Fellow who wishes to borrow it.

6. Books and other Works may be borrowed for a period of one month. At the expiration of that period, such Book or other Work may be re-entered in the Library Loan Book for a further period, on the request of the Fellow by whom it has been borrowed, provided that no application shall have been made for it in the meantime by another Fellow.

7. No Book or other Work may be taken abroad by Fellows or sent to any place outside the British Isles except by special permission of the Secretary.

8. In all cases a list of the Books or other property of the Society in the possession of any Fellow shall be rendered by him to the Registrar between September 20th and 30th in each year.

9. Any loss of, or damage to, any Book or other property of the Society shall be made good by the Fellow responsible therefor, in such manner as the Council may prescribe.

10. Fellows and other persons authorised to make use of the Library shall hand all books that they have used to the Registrar or Sub-Librarian, by whom alone such books may be replaced on the shelves.

11. The Council shall have power to authorise the issue of books on loan to Institutions or individuals not being Fellows, on such conditions as they may from time to time determine.

12. The names of Fellows transgressing the provisions of this Chapter shall be reported by the Secretary to the Council, who may take such steps as in their judgment the case requires.

It was proposed from the chair that Section 6, line 2, be amended to read " . . . such Book or other Work may be re-entered in the Library Loan Book for further monthly periods . . ." and subject to this alteration, the new Bye-Law was passed unanimously on the proposal of Mr. Lloyd, seconded by Mr. Bethune-Baker.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Wednesday, January 15th, 1930.

Dr. K. Jordan, President, in the Chair.

Dr. S. A. Neave, Secretary, read the names of the Fellows nominated as Officers and Council for the ensuing year, and announced that they had been duly elected in accordance with the Bye-Laws.

He then read the following :—

Report of the Council.

The year under review will always be an important one in the history of the Society, and the changes in its constitution foreshadowed in the last Annual Report have been duly effected. As a result of a special meeting held on the 3rd April, considerable alterations in the Bye-Laws were made. One of the more important results of these was the reduction of the number of the Honorary Officers of the Society to two, a Treasurer and a Secretary, and the appointment of a paid official, the Registrar, to carry on the details of the Society's business under their direction. The latter post was filled by the appointment of Mr. F. J. Griffin, of the Zoological Library of the Natural History Museum, who took up his duties on the 1st July. In this connection, the best thanks of the Society are due to the two retiring officers, Mr. H. J. Turner, who has carried on the duties of Librarian since 1921, and Mr. N. D. Riley, who has been Transactions Secretary since 1926.

The Society was deprived of the services, through death, of its Sub-Librarian, Mr. W. G. Breen, early in July, and his place has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. James.

Though the progress in the construction of the New Meeting Room has not been so rapid as was at one time thought might be the case, great changes have already been effected that it is hoped will greatly conduce to the comfort and convenience of Fellows. The principal portion of the work that has been completed is the fitting up of our old Meeting Room as a Library, and the transfer to it of our valuable collection of books. For the first time, perhaps, in its history, it is now possible to see the whole of our Library under conditions that do it justice. Some details of the heavy work entailed in accomplishing this will be given later in this Report. As regards the New Meeting Room itself, it is hoped that it will be ready for use in about three months' time. That it has not been possible to make more rapid progress on it has been due to a variety of causes, the chief of which was the discovery early in the summer of a considerable volume of under-ground water which very seriously delayed operations on the foundations and materially added to the cost of the work.

One result of this was that the Housing Committee were advised that, as the room would be a panelled one, it was desirable to include a layer of asphalt in the concrete which was provided to be laid over the whole site of the room so as to waterproof it, and this work has been duly carried out.

It was also thought advisable from the aesthetic point of view to modify the original plan of heating the New Meeting Room; instead, therefore, of installing radiators and connecting them up to the boiler which has been installed to heat the rest of the building, it was decided after the exploration of several alternative methods to introduce an electric system of heating by means of heaters placed in ducts in the floor, a system which the Housing Committee was assured will provide a uniform temperature throughout the room and prevent any possibly injury to the valuable panelling included in Mr. Lloyd's gift.

The Society is further indebted to Mr. Lloyd for having undertaken to bear the cost of a special glass in the lay lights of the Meeting Room and of the lobby adjoining it.

Most of the other improvements, some details of which were given in the Report for last year, have now been completed. They include the construction of a new cloak-room and lavatory in the basement, an excellent strong-room, and the redecoration both externally and internally of nearly the whole of the premises.

In consequence of the above and other matters the outlay has considerably exceeded our original expectations, and further details respecting this will be found in the report of the Treasurer. Mr. H. Willoughby Ellis has offered to make a generous contribution towards this extra cost.

Since the last Annual Meeting one Honorary Fellow, Prof. J. L. REVERDIN, and the following 17 (18) Fellows have died or their deaths have been ascertained, the numbers in brackets in this and the following paragraphs indicating the corresponding numbers for last year :—

F. COCKS, Dr. E. A. CROFT, Rev. A. E. EATON, T. EDWARDS, H. L. L. FELTHAM, Rev. ALFRED FULLER, W. M. GIFFARD, O. R. GOODMAN, Sir A. BUCHAN HEPBURN, J. L. KHARE, J. C. MELVILL, S. L. MOSLEY, H. C. ROBINSON, A. H. RUSTON, J. SEABROOK, Major WATKIN TEMPLE, and A. E. WILEMAN.

The following 16 (10) Fellows have resigned :—

Rt. Hon. N. CHAMBERLAIN, F. N. CHASEN, R. L. COE, F. L. DAVIS, R. H. HARRIS, Mrs. MERRITT HAWKES, Capt. A. L. KENT LEMON, Miss A. LOVERIDGE, G. H. MARILLIER, S. G. C. RUSSELL, R. E. TURNER, L. VIDLER, W. WALLACE, H. I. WILSON, R. WINCKWORTH, and E. B. WORTHINGTON.

The following 5 (5) have been removed from the List of Fellows in accordance with the Bye-Laws, Chapter XVI, Sect. 3 :—

P. R. AWATI, G. BRITTEN, W. FEATHER, R. L. STANSFIELD, and H. H. WALLIS.

During the year one Special Life Fellow, Mrs. MELDOLA, and 23 (31) Ordinary Fellows have been elected. These additions do not, however, quite compensate for our losses, with the result that for the first time for many years there has been a slight falling off in the total Fellowship.

The Society now consists of 10 Honorary Fellows, 4 Special Life Fellows, and 695 Ordinary Fellows.

The Meetings of the Society have again been well attended, the average number of Fellows and visitors at each being 59.

The two parts of the *Transactions* for 1929 (Vol. 77) were issued on July 31st and December 31st respectively, on which dates copies were on sale. As in past years, material assistance has been received from a number of sources.

Twenty-one papers have been published, by the following authors :—

Dr. R. S. Bagnall, 1; Mrs. M. D. Haviland Brindley, 2; Miss L. E. Cheesman, 1; L. D. Cleare, Jun., 1; Dr. E. A. Cockayne, 1; B. de Meillon, 1; F. W. Edwards, 1; Dr. H. Eltringham, 2 and in collaboration with Professor E. B. Poulton, N. D. Riley and G. Talbot, 1; Professor E. Handschin, 1; A. M. Lea, 1; Miss C. Longfield, 1; E. Meyrick, 1; N. C. E. Miller, 1; Dr. J. G. Myers, 1; L. B. Prout, 1; Dr. G. Salt, 1; Dr. W. R. Thompson, 1; D. S. Wilkinson, 1.

Of these, 6 deal with Lepidoptera, 3 with Diptera, 3 with Rhynchota, 3 with Hymenoptera, 1 with Coleoptera, 1 with Collembola, 1 with Odonata, 1 with Orthoptera, 1 with Thysanoptera and 1 with Insect Teratology.

The volume consists of 537 pages, and is illustrated by 31 plates, of which 2 are in colour, the remainder being in black and white.

The following contributions have been received or promised in respect of this volume :—

The Royal Society contributed approximately one-half the cost of Mr. F. W. Edwards' paper, to be defrayed from the Government Publications Fund. Professor Poulton authorised a grant from funds at his disposal covering the entire cost of the plates illustrating the paper by Dr. Eltringham and others on African Rhopalocera. The Imperial Bureau of Entomology has offered to contribute towards the cost of Dr. W. R. Thompson's paper. Mr. N. C. E. Miller contributed towards the cost of his paper on Acrididae from Tanganyika, and Dr. Cockayne has undertaken to defray the cost of the plates illustrating his paper on Spiral and other anomalous forms of Segmentation.

The volume of the *Proceedings* will be somewhat larger than last year, viz. about 117 pages, and will be illustrated by one colour plate, the cost of which has been defrayed from the Westwood Bequest, and one half-tone, and a few text-figures. Dr. K. Jordan has defrayed the cost of the blocks illustrating his exhibit of May 1st, 1929.

The detailed work of the Society's business has been carried on by a Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Adkin, a Publication Committee under that of Professor E. B. Poulton, and a Library Committee under that of Dr. E. A. Cockayne. The special Housing Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. E. C. Bedwell, to which the Council delegated in 1928 the detailed work connected with the New Meeting Room and the general reconstruction of the building, has also held a large number of meetings. The thanks of the Council are again due to those Fellows who have served on these Committees.

Owing to delays in preparing the new quarters for the Library, it was impossible to begin the transfer and re-arrangement of it until 15th July, but in spite of the very large amount of work entailed, the whole of it with the exception of the Separata was available to Fellows when the new Library Room was opened on 1st October. A beginning has also been made with the heavy task of entirely re-organising and cataloguing the very large collection of Separata, though it has only been possible as yet to examine some 10 per cent. of the 500 boxes in which they are stored. As this is the first time for many years that these have been submitted to a critical examination, it is perhaps not surprising that many rare and valuable works have already come to light, and it may confidently be expected that many more will be found. This work can, however, only be carried on in the spare time of the staff, and, pending its completion, the indulgence of Fellows is asked, if they should be unable to obtain any particular separate at a moment's notice.

The Bye-Laws regulating the use of the Library were altered and brought up to date at a Special Meeting of the Society held on 4th December. One result of this has been to enable our Library to become an " outlier library " of the Central Library for Students, and it is now possible for Fellows of this Society to borrow a wide range of books from other adherents to the Central Library.

The use of the Library was somewhat curtailed by the necessity of closing it altogether for three months, and there has therefore been some falling off in the numbers of books issued on loan, these having amounted to 546 (714) borrowed by 68 (84) Fellows.

An application has been made for a grant in aid of the Library from the Carnegie (United Kingdom) Trustees, but the result is not yet known. The works not allowed out on loan have been revised and their number considerably reduced. A copy of the new list of books coming within this category is now available in the Library.

The HON. SECRETARY of the Committee for the Protection of British Lepidoptera reports that the year 1929 was an anxious one as regards the colony of *Chrysophanus dispar batavus* in Wood Walton Fen. The late frosts kept cutting down the young growths of the water-docks, and the large number of larvae which had come through the winter successfully were for a time short of food and were more exposed than is usually the case when they recommence feeding in the spring. They were then attacked by a Tachinid fly (*Phryxe vulgaris*) which almost wiped out the whole colony. The fen has been restocked again from the reserve stock bred in confinement, but the spring of 1930 will be awaited with anxiety. With the aid of a special grant from the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, the Committee have been enabled to clear further portions of the fen, and it is hoped that by having the larvae spread over a wider area, more of them will escape the attacks of the parasite. As a precautionary measure a larger stock is again being hibernated in confinement. With the unanimous approval of the Committee of Wicken Fen, arrangements have been made to start an experimental colony there during the coming summer. *C. dispar rutilus* is still holding its own in Norfolk, and specimens were observed last summer. The publication of the Committee's Report in the Society's *Proceedings* and the articles in the Entomological Journals have aroused much interest, and several offers of help in the formation of colonies of British Butterflies have been received by the Committee.

The Report was adopted on the motion of Dr. HUGH SCOTT, seconded by Mr. F. MUIR.

The Treasurer's Report.

Capt. A. F. HEMMING, Treasurer, then read the following Report :—

From the financial point of view the year 1929 has been one of anxiety to the Council. In their Report for 1928 the then Council estimated that the cost of building and equipping the New Meeting Room and of adapting the old Meeting

Room for use as the Library would not materially exceed £5,500. Actually, it now appears probable that the expenditure under this head will reach £7,000. This substantial increase on the earlier estimate is due to various causes, of which the following are the most important. In the first place, the discovery during the summer of water, in the course of excavation at the rear of the premises, necessitated additional expenditure in connection with the floor of the New Meeting Room which could not have been anticipated. Secondly, as the work progressed it became apparent that a number of minor items had been omitted from the estimates and that others had been placed at too low a figure. Finally, the Council have thought it proper in respect of a number of items to incur a heavier expenditure than they had previously intended in order that the fittings, etc., of the New Meeting Room should be in harmony with the panelling presented to the Society by Mr. R. W. Lloyd.

On turning to the Accounts, it will be found that the order in which they are arranged has been altered. The annual statement of the accounts of the various special Funds has been placed immediately after the Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Payments, of which it logically forms part. Further, an explanatory statement showing the items included in calculating the excess of assets over liabilities in the case of each of the several Funds has been inserted before the general statement of the assets and liabilities of the Society.

The total receipts of the Society during the year are slightly higher than in 1928, although the rent formerly received in respect of the garage was no longer forthcoming. This satisfactory result was to a large extent due to the increased sale of the Society's publications, the proceeds of which amounted to £484 3*s.* 2*d.*, an increase of £127 7*s.* 5*d.* on the figure for 1928. As a result of the settlement with the Board of Inland Revenue reached in December 1928, income tax deducted from dividends on the Society's investments in recent years was recovered from the Revenue. Contributions in aid of the Society's publications have also been exceptionally high on account mainly of the substantial sums received from the Empire Marketing Board in respect of the paper by Mr. B. P. Uvarov published in Part II of the *Transactions* for 1928 and from the Royal Society, who, as will be seen from the Council's Report, have allotted a substantial grant from the Publication Fund placed at their disposal by the Government towards the cost of the paper by Mr. F. W. Edwards, published in Part II of this year's *Transactions*.

As regards expenditure, after allocating the exceptionally large sum of £1,750 towards the cost of the New Meeting Room, the Council have yet found it possible to devote to the Library and to the Publications larger sums than in 1928. In order that the Society should have a truer picture of the expenditure incurred on the acquisition of the present premises and on their progressive adaptation to the use of the Society, the New Meeting Room Fund has been merged in the Housing Fund. In February, the National War Bonds hypothecated to this Fund were redeemed. Payments from the Fund during the year amounted to £4,197 8*s.* 2*d.* The balance in hand amounts to £1,366 18*s.* 7*d.* On the available estimates, which are approximate only, an additional sum of £1,450 will therefore require to be transferred in 1930 to the Housing Fund from the General Account in order to discharge the liabilities incurred on the New Meeting Room and Library.

Two changes will be observed in the presentation of the account of the Library

Fund. In the expenditure is included the moneys spent on binding, repairs and insurance, in order that all expenditure on the Library should be brought into a single account. This item is particularly high this year on account partly of the substantial progress that has been made in dealing with arrears of binding and partly on account of the expenditure incurred in connection with the system of press-marking the periodicals adopted on the re-organisation of the Library. As regards the provision of income for this Fund, the former rather complicated method has been discontinued and in its place the Council allotted from the General Account a sum sufficient to raise the income of the Fund from all sources for the year to £150.

At the beginning of 1929, the Compounding Fund possessed investments of a value of approximately £1,580. The Council decided to obtain an actuarial report regarding the present value at that date of the 47 annuities which represented the liabilities of this Fund, *i.e.* a report showing what would be the cost of purchasing annuities equivalent in value to the subscriptions compounded. The Report, received on March 6th last, showed that on the information submitted the cost on that date of annuities of that value would be £1,185. The Council therefore decided that investments of this value should be left in the Compounding Fund and that the balance should be transferred to a specially created General Reserve. The cash balance then in the Compounding Fund was transferred to the General Account. The income from the investments of the Compounding Fund has been brought in to the General Account in supplement to the income received on account of subscriptions. As compounding of subscriptions is no longer permitted under the Bye-Laws, no fresh liabilities will be added to this Fund and its existing liabilities will diminish annually. The Council propose therefore that so long as the Fund exists, the liability for which it was established should be revalued quinquennially.

A portion of the balance standing to the credit of the Repairs to Premises Fund was transferred in the spring to the General Account, as it did not appear that it would be required during the year 1929.

The Report and Accounts were adopted on the motion of Dr. E. A. COCKAYNE, seconded by Mr. E. B. ASHBY.

The PRESIDENT then read his address, and at its conclusion a vote of thanks to him, coupled with the request that it might be printed in the *Proceedings*, was moved by Mr. H. WILLOUGHBY ELLIS, seconded by Dr. NEAVE, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Officers for their services during the year was then passed on the motion of Dr. H. ELTRINGHAM, seconded by Col. WEST, and Capt. A. F. HEMMING, and Dr. S. A. NEAVE briefly replied.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended December 31st, 1929.

(Presented at the Annual Meeting, January 15th, 1930.)

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash at Bank and in Hand, as per last Account—						
Westwood Bequest Fund	5	15	0			
Compounding Fund	43	5	3			
Library Fund	3	8	2			
Repairs to Premises Fund	139	12	1			
Donations for Specific Purposes	60	8	11			
General Account	1,228	19	9			
				1,481	9	2
,, Interest on Investments—						
Birmingham 3% Stock	5	15	0			
Consols 2½%	27	1	8			
do. 4%	29	9	0			
Hamilton Druce Bequest	35	1	4			
Interest on Deposit—General Account	44	10	0			
Income Tax Recovered	57	1	0			
,, Rents from Sub-Tenants	276	0	0			
				474	18	0
,, Contributions by Sub-Tenants towards House Expenses and Salaries				159	17	0
,, Admission Fees				94	10	0
,, Annual Subscriptions—						
Arrears of Previous Years	50	9	1			
Year ended 31st December, 1929	1,235	12	0			
In Advance	44	8	6			
				1,330	9	7
(Subscriptions received in advance for 1930 and later in previous years, £8 14*s.* 2*d.*)						
,, Sales of Publications				484	3	2
,, Donations in aid of Publications				296	16	6
,, Miscellaneous				11	12	6
				£4,333	15	11

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages				501	14	2
,, Library—						
New Books and Periodicals	60	17	3			
Binding, Repairs and Insurance	69	5	11			
				130	3	2
,, Cost of Publications—						
Printing and Distribution	681	6	7			
Illustrations	229	13	3			
				910	19	10
,, Sundry Printing and Stationery				52	18	3
,, Postage				23	7	3
,, Audit Fee				10	10	0
,, Cost of Recovery of Income Tax				2	2	0
,, Miscellaneous Expenses				26	9	11
,, House Expenses—						
Fuel, Gas and Electric Light	70	16	8			
Rates and Insurance	17	6	9			
Water	14	9	6			
Repairs	33	6	5			
				135	19	4
,, Transfer to Housing Fund				1,750	0	0
,, Cash at Bank and in Hand—						
Library Fund	19	16	10			
Repairs to Premises Fund	16	13	7			
Donations for Specific Purposes unspent	34	4	0			
General Account	718	17	7			
				789	12	0
				£4,333	15	11

HOUSING FUND.

	£	s.	d.
To Transfer from New Meeting Room Fund	496	19	9
,, Transfer from General Account	1,750	0	0
,, Interest on National War Bonds	75	5	1
,, Interest on Deposit	81	7	1
,, Proceeds of Redemption of £3,010 4*s.* 8*d.* 5% National War Bonds, 1929	3,160	14	10
	£5,564	6	9

	£	s.	d.
By Payments on account of Contract for erection of New Meeting Room, etc., and Architects' and Surveyors' Fees	4,197	8	2
,, Balance at Bank at Date	1,366	18	7
	£5,564	6	9

SUBSIDIARY FUND ACCOUNTS forming part of and included in Treasurer's General Account.

COMPOUNDING FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank as per last Account	43	5	3	By Amount transferred to General Account	64	2	2
,, Income Tax recovered in respect of Dividends on Investments received prior to 31st December, 1928	20	16	11				
	£64	2	2		£64	2	2

NEW MEETING ROOM FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank as per last Account	496	19	9	By Transfer to Housing Fund	496	19	9

WESTWOOD BEQUEST FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank as per last Account	5	15	0	By Part cost of Plate	14	7	4
,, Interest on £239 12*s.* 4*d.* Birmingham 3% Stock	5	15	0				
,, Income Tax recovered	2	17	4				
	£14	7	4		£14	7	4

LIBRARY FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank as per last Account	3	8	2	By Expenditure on New Books and Periodicals	60	17	3
,, Interest on Hamilton Druce Bequest	35	1	4	,, Expenditure on Binding, Repairs and Insurance	69	5	11
,, Income Tax recovered	26	5	6	,, Balance at Bank at date	19	16	10
,, Transfer from General Account	85	5	0				
	£150	0	0		£150	0	0

REPAIRS TO PREMISES FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank as per last Account	139	12	1	By Payments for Repairs to Premises	33	6	5
				,, Transfer to General Account	89	12	1
				,, Balance at Bank at date	16	13	7
	£139	12	1		£139	12	1

STATEMENT OF EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

	Assets. £	s.	d.	Liabilities. £	s.	d.
HAMILTON DRUCE BEQUEST FUND.						
Investment at Valuation	920	8	11			
Excess of Assets over Liabilities				920	8	11
	£920	8	11	£920	8	11
WESTWOOD BEQUEST FUND.						
Investment at Valuation	143	15	4			
Income Tax Recoverable		14	4			
Excess of Assets over Liabilities				144	9	8
	£144	9	8	£144	9	8
HOUSING FUND.						
Freehold Premises and Expenditure on New Meeting Room ...	10,447	8	2			
Cash at Bank	1,366	18	7			
Excess of Assets over Liabilities				11,814	6	9
	£11,814	6	9	£11,814	6	9
COMPOUNDING FUND.						
Investment at Valuation...	1,159	7	6			
Excess of Assets over Liabilities				1,159	7	6
	£1,159	7	6	£1,159	7	6
LIBRARY FUND.						
Cash at Bank	19	16	10			
Income Tax Recoverable	4	7	7			
Amounts due from Society				1	17	6
Excess of Assets over Liabilities				22	6	11
	£24	4	5	£24	4	5
REPAIRS TO PREMISES FUND.						
Cash at Bank	16	13	7			
Amounts due from Society				38	11	8
Excess of Liabilities over Assets	21	18	1			
	£38	11	8	£38	11	8
GENERAL RESERVE.						
Interest at Valuation	322	1	7			
Excess of Assets over Liabilities				322	1	7
	£322	1	7	£322	1	7
DONATIONS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES.						
Cash at Bank	34	4	0			
Excess of Assets over Liabilities				34	4	0
	£34	4	0	£34	4	0
GENERAL ACCOUNT.						
Sundry Amounts due to Society	378	17	2			
Cash at Bank and in Hand	718	17	7			
Sundry Amounts due from Society				751	19	9
Subscriptions in Advance				53	2	8
Excess of Assets over Liabilities				292	12	4
	£1,097	14	9	£1,097	14	9

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT DECEMBER

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Freehold Premises, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W., Cost of Purchase		6,250 0 0	
„ Expenditure to date on New Meeting Room, etc. ...		4,197 8 2	
			10,447 8 2
„ Library Furniture and Fittings		(Not valued.)	
„ Investments (Present Value of)—			
Hamilton Druce Bequest Fund: £1,095 15*s*. 6*d*. New Zealand 4% Stock, 1943–63		920 8 11	
Westwood Bequest Fund: £239 12*s*. 4*d*. Birmingham Corporation 3% Stock, 1947		143 15 4	
Compounding Fund:	£ s. d.		
£1,354 2*s*. 2*d*. 2½% Consols ...	717 13 6		
£532 3*s*. 5*d*. 4% Consols	441 14 0		
		1,159 7 6	
(Value at 6th March, 1929, £1,185, being estimated Liability of Fund subject to revision quinquennially.)			
General Reserve: £388 0*s*. 11*d*. 4% Consols ...		322 1 7	
			2,545 13 4
(Representing excess at 6th March, 1929, of Compounding Fund over estimated Liability on Annuity basis at that date.)			
„ Amounts due to the Society—			
Westwood Bequest Fund: Income Tax Recoverable		14 4	
Library Fund: Income Tax Recoverable		4 7 7	
General Account:	£ s. d.		
Subscriptions	118 12 9		
Admission Fees	15 15 0		
Publications	91 9 1		
Rents and Contributions to House Expenses	135 11 0		
Income Tax Recoverable	7 1 3		
Sundries	35 8 1		
	403 17 2		
Less—Not considered good ...	25 0 0		
		378 17 2	
			383 19 1
„ Cash at Bank and in Hand—			
Housing Fund:	£ s. d.		
Deposit Account	1,088 1 1		
Current Account	278 17 6		
		1,366 18 7	
Library Fund: Current Account		19 16 10	
Repairs to Premises Fund: Current Account ...		16 13 7	
Donations for Specific Purposes: Current Account		34 4 0	
General Account—	£ s. d.		
Deposit Account	700 0 0		
Current Account	17 13 11		
Cash in Hand	1 3 8		
		718 17 7	
			2,156 10 7
			£15,533 11 2

LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amounts due from the Society—			
Housing Fund: Balance of Contract		(Amount not ascertained.)	
Library Fund: Sundry Accounts		1 17 6	
Repairs Fund: Sundry Accounts		38 11 8	
General Account—	£ s. d.		
Printing *Transactions*, Part II, and *Proceedings*, Parts II and III ...	566 15 0		
Sundry Accounts	185 4 9		
Subscriptions received in Advance	53 2 8		
		805 2 5	
			845 11 7
„ Excess of Assets over Liabilities—			
Hamilton Druce Bequest Fund		920 8 11	
Westwood Bequest Fund		144 9 8	
Housing Fund		11,814 6 9	
Compounding Fund		1,159 7 6	
Library Fund		22 6 11	
General Reserve		322 1 7	
Donations for Specific Purposes		34 4 0	
General Account		292 12 4	
		14,709 17 8	
Less—Excess of Liabilities over Assets, Repairs to Premises Fund		21 18 1	
			14,687 19 7
			£15,533 11 2

(Signed) A. F. HEMMING, *Treasurer.*

We have audited the Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Payments with the Books and Vouchers, and certify it to be correct, and have verified the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The Solicitors have certified to us that they hold the Deeds of 41 Queen's Gate for safe custody on behalf of the Society and we have verified the other Investments and the Bank Balances.

The contract for the erection of the New Meeting Room includes sundry items of Alterations and Repairs to Premises which have not been separately estimated, and the necessary apportionments will be made on completion.

23, *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 4.
14th January, 1930.

(Signed) W. B. KEEN & CO., *Chartered Accountants.*

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

For the sake of brevity I abstain from going over the ground which has already been covered by the Reports of the Council and the Treasurer, to which we have all listened with attention, and from which you will have gathered that the year 1929 has not been without anxieties for the Society, mainly caused by difficulties encountered in the construction of the New Meeting Room. Our hope that the room would be ready for this Annual Meeting could not be fulfilled, because it was the wise policy of the Building Committee and the Council that the work should be done thoroughly rather than quickly. The official opening of the room will be the proper occasion for expressing our gratitude to the Fellows of our Society who made the construction of the room possible by their generosity or who shouldered the burden of supervising the building operations, and therefore I will only remark in this place that we are very fortunate in having Fellows among us who are expert in other branches of knowledge than Entomology and who are ever ready to place their advice at the service of the Society.

Though the large number of Fellows belonging to this Society is a sign of the healthy state of development of Entomology in the British Empire, I should like to see the regard and influence which the Entomological Society of London enjoys in foreign countries personified by a larger number of foreign Fellows in our ranks. Among the principal attractions for an Entomologist residing outside this island are our publications, and to enhance the attractiveness of them means publishing a larger number of selected manuscripts, which is a question of finance. Therefore I venture to reiterate what others have said before me: that gifts towards a publication fund will benefit not only this Society, but Entomology as a whole. Another improvement appears to me possible in the exhibits and discussions at the general meetings. The older Entomological Societies like our own are essentially societies for the pursuit of pure Entomology, having no ulterior aim but the acquisition and distribution of knowledge, and I hope it will ever remain so. In so-called Applied Entomology, on the other hand, the utilitarian aspect predominates; but, though investigation may be undertaken with the express object of discovering means of combating species noxious in some way, the biological discoveries are frequently of the highest interest for pure Entomology, and for that reason I should greatly welcome it if Applied Entomology were brought forward more often at our meetings. Those of us who know that our fellow-entomologist Frederick Muir was instrumental in saving the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands, and who are aware of what Dr. Tillyard and Dr. Imms are accomplishing by means of insects in the fight against noxious plants introduced into Australia and New Zealand, will agree with me that this aspect of Entomology has a touch of the romantic and that we should as eagerly listen to an exposition of other work of this kind.

It has been stated by more than one Entomologist in a responsible position that the insect material pouring into Museums is growing to such an extent that the

Entomologists cannot cope with it, and we are told by the organisers of Applied Entomology that the requirements of this branch of science are always in advance of the knowledge which systematists alone can supply. The reasons are not far to seek : the more scientific method of modern research in systematics does not lend itself to speed, and the number of Entomologists, private and official, has not increased in proportion to the mass of unclassified additions to collections. The Fellows who attend our meetings can imagine the immense congestion which would result, if the tropical forests were being as thoroughly explored for Coleoptera as Windsor Forest is by Mr. H. St.-J. K. Donisthorpe. The difficulty has been fully recognised by Dr. G. A. K. Marshall in Great Britain and Dr. L. O. Howard in U.S.A., both of whom have rendered great service to pure Entomology by placing members of their staffs into the National Museums as workers in systematics. However, a small army is really required, and as the governments are neither able nor willing to find the paltry sum necessary for the appointment of an adequate number of Entomologists, a partial remedy must be attempted by a better organisation of work in Entomology, as advocated by Dr. W. Horn at the Ithaca Congress and by our ex-president Mr. J. E. Collin in last year's presidential address. Some kind of reorganisation, however, has already been accomplished under our eyes. Whereas there was formerly, at any rate in some countries, a certain amount of jealousy between the museum Entomologists and private collectors, we now observe a very commendable tendency on the part of the museums to engage the assistance of outside systematists and to entrust to them the study and classification of those portions of the collections which are the field of the particular specialist. This method of co-operation should be encouraged as much as possible, since it is not only beneficial to the museums, but will also prevent the disappearance of the efficient amateur, who has always been one of the greatest assets in systematics. If any further steps towards a practical reorganisation of work in Entomology have to be considered, for instance by a Commission selected for the purpose, it would be greatly advisable not to restrict the membership to official Entomologists and prominent specialists, but to appoint also Entomologists with a business training, who are accustomed to organising and on that account would be of much help in the deliberations.

Work in all branches of Entomology is closely connected—and I am sorry to say, frequently much obstructed—by questions of Nomenclature. The subject has a certain fascination as a study in psychology; for we meet with every gradation between the Entomologist who remains unperturbed and the one who looks upon a rule that does not conform to his own opinion with the same interest with which a bull regards a red rag. Nomenclature is man-made and therefore imperfect. If the codes proposed since Linnaeus wrote his *Philosophia botanica* had started with the principles laid down in that work, we should, no doubt, have arrived at greater uniformity in the application of names. Nomenclature is nothing but a tool; but when we complain of the instability still reigning in Nomenclature, we are too prone to lay the blame on the tool and the makers of it, forgetting that a skilful hand can do wonders with an imperfect instrument. It is largely owing to the initiative of Fellows of this Society that the influence of Entomologists in matters nomenclatural has greatly advanced. The resolution of the Entomological Society of London presented by Mr. G. T. Bethune-Baker at the Oxford Congress of Entomology in 1912 and the work of the British National Committee on Entomological Nomenclature have had a greater effect than I ventured to anticipate at the International meeting at Oxford. Questions of Entomological Nomenclature are now handed over to an Entomological Committee for discussion and decision, and Entomology is represented on the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by a number of Commissioners, one of whom is the President of the Commission. I know that not a few Entomologists would like to see Entomology separated from the small rest of Zoology, just as Zoology and Botany are independent of each other in Nomenclature. I am not a prophet and therefore will not express an opinion as to whether the step will become necessary in the future; but I may say, that as Entomology has, or will have, to deal with ten times as many species as all other branches of Zoology together, the removal of nine-tenths from the body zoologic would be disastrous to that body, whereas if only the one-tenth were lopped off no great harm might be done. The question of secession or no secession, therefore, may be left to that minority of one-tenth to answer.

An increase in the number of workers being a pressing necessity in Entomology, we doubly regret that death will take its toll.

Dr. J. L. REVERDIN, late professor of Medicine at the University of Geneva, was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1928 in recognition of the outstanding services he had rendered to Entomology. He is best known in entomological circles for his research in the genital armature of Palaearctic Lepidoptera, particularly HESPERIIDAE. Though he took up the study of the structure of butterflies when he was already well over 60 years of age, the great scientific ability he had shown in his profession made it inevitable that his work in Entomology would also be thorough and influential. He died at Geneva on the 9th January, 1929, at the age of 86.

O. R. GOODMAN, whom we knew as a most regular attendant at our meetings since he joined the Society in 1921, took a keen interest in Palaearctic Butterflies, of which he collected many himself on trips to the Mediterranean and other countries. He made numerous friends among Entomologists, and will remain in our memory as a man of a most kindly disposition, with whom it was a pleasure to converse and exchange ideas.

With the Rev. A. E. EATON passed away one of our two oldest fellows; he and Mr. Evan John were elected as far back as 1865, the earliest year in our present list. I am glad to say that Mr. John is still among us. A. E. Eaton established his reputation as a conscientious Entomologist by his monograph of the EPHEMERIDAE and the discovery of interesting insects during the Kerguelen Island Expedition, to which he was attached as the naturalist. Later in life he devoted himself to the study of the PSYCHODIDAE, a family of small and delicate flies, which it requires much skill and patience to mount. His work on this family greatly advanced our knowledge and was much superior to that of most of his predecessors. He reached the age of 84.

A. E. WILEMAN, who died on the 15th February, aged nearly 69, at Mentone while wintering on the Riviera, was a member of H.M.'s Consular service and had spent nearly all his life in the Far East. Being a keen Lepidopterist, he amassed a very large collection of Butterflies and Moths during his many years of service in Japan, Formosa and the Philippines. Since his retirement in 1914 he worked untiringly at the determination of the contents of his collection, many of the species represented proving new to science. As the ulterior object of his studies he had in view the publication of annotated catalogues of the Lepidoptera of the Eastern countries in which he had resided and collected. In the first instalment of this work, which appeared in *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* **76**, 1928, the species are treated with great detail as to synonymy, variation and distribution. Mrs. Wileman has very generously presented the collection to the British Museum, so that an account of the still undescribed species represented therein will be published in due time.

H. C. ROBINSON, who died in a nursing home at Oxford at the age of 54, is best known as a student of mammals and birds, which he collected extensively in the Malay Peninsula and neighbouring districts. But as his interests were wide, he became a Fellow of our Society, in 1908. From 1903 to 1926 he held appointments in the Malay States, first as Curator of the Selangor Museum at Kuala Lumpur and then as Director of the Federated Malay States Museums at Singapore. Since 1908 he worked and travelled together with his friend Mr. C. Boden Kloss, who has succeeded him at Singapore, and insects were by no means neglected on their joint expeditions. After his retirement, H. C. Robinson settled in England, working assiduously at a Monograph of the Birds of the Malay Peninsula, but illness prevented him from publishing more than two of the four volumes contemplated.

F. W. COCKS passed away at the early age of 42. He was in the employ of the well-known firm of horticulturists, Messrs. Sutton & Sons at Reading, and took a great interest in a variety of subjects, methodically collecting not only Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Shells and Birds' Eggs, but also economic plants and minerals. The bulk of his carefully labelled and beautifully preserved collections has been presented by his widow to the Reading Museum.

W. M. GIFFARD, born in Jersey in 1856, went to the Hawaiian Islands in the early seventies and made his permanent residence there. He was one of the chief promoters of Entomology in those islands, and also took a leading part in the development of Natural Sciences in California. Coleoptera, Hymenoptera and Hemiptera were the orders which attracted him most, particularly the Homoptera, of which he made a large collection. The papers on these groups, which were partly published in collaboration with Mr. Frederick Muir, are illustrated by his own beautiful and accurate drawings. His influence on Science in the Hawaiian Islands and on the Pacific Coast was as beneficial as it was wide.

Though primarily a Conchologist of the first rank, Dr. J. C. MELVILL, who died at his residence near Shrewsbury at the age of 84, was an all-round naturalist deeply interested in Entomology and Botany in addition to Conchology. After Harrow and Cambridge he entered on a business career, which gave him opportunities, leisure and means for the pursuit of his studies in Natural History. Besides being the possessor of the largest private collection of shells, he had a very extensive herbarium of plants from all countries and seas and large collections of British insects. As a member of the governing bodies of the University of Manchester and the Manchester Museum, he was ever active in the promotion of the welfare of Science.

A fellow of our Society since 1882, S. L. Mosley, of Huddersfield, was one of those naturalists who amply deserve our esteem because they attain an honoured position in spite of the absence of education or scientific training. Being the son of parents without means, he was apprenticed to a house-painter; but his love for natural history urged him to abandon trade and to devote his life to the study of nature. He became co-editor of *The Young Naturalist* and *The Naturalists' Journal* and developed into a prolific writer, publishing numerous books of illustrations, particularly of British and European Butterflies and British Birds. He was his own illustrator and later on his own compositor and printer. His books were destined for the beginner and the general public and must be judged from that angle. He served for a number of years as Assistant Curator in the Museums at Huddersfield and Keighley, and then received the appointment as Curator of the Tolson Memorial Museum at Huddersfield, where he worked till his retirement. He reached the age of 80.

We lost another Yorkshireman in Dr. E. O. Croft, a specialist in Gynaecology and Obstetrics, who enjoyed a wide reputation for his successful work in these branches of Medicine. He died at the age of 69 at Leeds, where he was demonstrator and lecturer in Obstetrics at the University in addition to his work in hospitals. Though he did not make any important contributions to entomological literature, he benefited our science by encouraging and advising beginners and keeping his collection of British and European Lepidoptera accessible to all, from the schoolboy to the experienced biologist.

J. L. Khare was at the time of his death in November 1929 Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture at Nagpur, India. He approached Entomology from the economic point of view, and studied Indian insects of importance in Horticulture and Agriculture, especially species attacking Citrus and Sugar-cane.

Sir A. Buchan-Hepburn, a gentleman of influence who took a general interest in Natural History, was known as an Entomologist to but few outside Scotland. I had the pleasure of meeting him at the Entomological Congress at Brussels, of which he was a member. He showed his appreciation of the activities of the Entomological Society of London by sending a contribution to the Housing Fund. He published, in *The Scottish Naturalist*, some notes on species observed in his own county of Haddington.

In addition to the 12 fellows mentioned above the death roll includes Major Watkin Temple, A. H. Ruston, J. Seabrook, and H. L. L. Feltham, and it has only lately become known to us that the Rev. A. Fuller, who was elected a fellow in 1876, died in 1927.

Some of the departed fellows achieved international fame, others attained great distinction in a home circle of scientists or were content with satisfying their scientific bent by making a collection of insects, and others again were cut off before they could leave their mark on biology; but all were one in their loving attachment to some branch of Entomology. I will ask the meeting to rise in memory of the dead.

Some of my predecessors have told us in their presidential addresses of interesting and instructive entomological observations in the field, and I can do no better than follow their lead to some extent. But instead of taking you to distant lands, I will refer to some experiences gained during a long entomological journey which began when, as a schoolboy, I ardently collected beetles and which has led me to the honoured position of an occupant of this chair. My pursuit of Entomology has been steady and uninterrupted during the years at school and university, and after, and even when much of my time was occupied by teaching physics and other branches of science as well as elementary mathematics, Entomology remained the favoured subject. With the great encouragement of a kind friend, Professor A. Metzger, I took up Forest Zoology, became a budding lecturer in that subject and might possibly have ended as a professor at some High School of Forestry, if fate had not decided otherwise and sent me to Tring, in 1893, where I found such a variety of insects as no single tropical country, however prolific, can produce, and where I decided on that account to break the journey and to collect facts in the Museum and to draw conclusions therefrom.

My fellow Entomologists here, many of whom, to their and our regret, have but scanty spare time for the study of Entomology, will agree with me that a lover of insects who can devote all his time to this subject is in a most favoured position: his occupation is a pastime and his labour a joy. In retrospect, life looks to me like a garden with many flowers, beautiful to me; but like everybody's garden, mine is not devoid of weeds, to which, however, it is best not to draw too much attention. The attraction which insects have for the Entomologist is often a mystery to other people, and when once a female relation asked me, in a somewhat disdainful spirit, why I had taken to the study of such creatures, I could only retaliate by asking why her husband had chosen her instead of somebody else. That was in the days when the economic and hygienic importance of Entomology was not yet fully realised and when one could not, as nowadays, astonish people by referring to the tens of millions of pounds of damage done every year by insects, or frighten the questioner by pointing to the multitude of diseases carried by arthropods. I have in the course of time studied various groups of hexapods and should have much liked to extend the field, but in view of the mass of different groups that nature has produced, and preserved for us to investigate, specialisation of one's activities was inevitable, particularly in view of the rapid growth of the special collections at Tring. I speak on purpose of insects as the products of nature; for I should like to express at least partial agreement with the ecclesiastics of the Middle Ages—so sure in their beliefs and so lovable for their seriousness—who proved with a great show of plausibility that such nasty crawling things as insects were not created, but were the result of dirt and sin, of corrupt nature after the Fall. These authorities leave us Entomologists free to take evolution as the foundation of research in spite of what the stalwarts of Tennessee and kindred spirits nearer home may think, or at any rate say.

If I were asked which order of insects had my preference I might lightly, and yet truly, answer that all insects are equally interesting and that the results of a general nature were the same whichever group one studied intimately. But such an answer would really be an evasion; for we all have our preferences. If you want to get at the fundamentals in a person's character and at his true likes and dislikes, observe him when reasoned control is low or absent, as it is under the influence of narcotics or great excitement, or during sleep. A biologist should, when the occasion arises, be an observer of the phenomena of life in all its aspects, and if he includes his own body and soul in the range of observation, he may arrive at some truths of which he was perhaps but dimly aware. My own experiences with the dreams of the individual which stands registered in the catalogue as *Ego ipse* appear to confirm the point in a remarkable way. Anyone who has seen the collections at Tring would have thought that, when I dream an entomological adventure, my unrestrained mind would wander in tropical forests in chase of beautiful Lepidoptera, whose glorious colours are ever under my eyes at Tring and to the study of which I devote more time than to any other subject. But no! The dream is always the same: the mountain ranges running from Burma and Yunnan north into Tibet are bodily transferred to South Russia; there I am in a landscape strange to me, but with the details of the vegetation quite familiar, and there I discover at the foot of beech and oak unknown species and varieties of *Carabus*, on whose structure I gaze enraptured. I do not know how a Joseph, Daniel or Freud would interpret the dream. To me its meaning is this that I am at heart a Coleopterist, as in my youth; that I should like to see the mountains north of Burma better explored; and that I am fond of hard facts as typified by the hard carapace of a *Carabus*, which shows variation in structure so beautifully. This dream frequently switches off into an encounter with poisonous snakes from whose attacks I extricate myself with some difficulty. I am not particularly afraid of poisonous snakes, though there is little love lost between us when we meet unexpectedly. In fact, as a schoolboy I was very familiar with the viper and remember to have once taken a fine specimen alive into class concealed in an umbrella, not out of mischief, but because a master had casually mentioned that he had no viper in his terrarium. Taking the snake-dream in connection with the *Carabus* excursion, its message to me seems to be a warning to beware of the snake in the grass when searching for an explanation of facts discovered and phenomena observed. Our longing for an answer to the why and wherefore makes us indeed apt to theorize hastily. Though I have not always lived up to this warning, it has nevertheless taught me to distrust the obvious, in particular the outward appearance of things, and to investigate the distinctions of species more deeply. As both these points have much influenced my work in systematics and my attitude towards that subject, I will devote to them the remainder of my time to-night.

We naturalists of the older generation received our training in biological sciences largely under the influence of the theory of the survival of the fittest, which, at that time, had not shed the exuberance of youth and was accepted, inclusive of all the trimmings added by ardent followers of Darwin, as a new faith explaining everything we saw. Though it was an exaggeration to look upon all characteristics of a species as being the possible best for the conditions under which it lived, we nevertheless learned one great lesson, now common knowledge to all—at least to all systematists—that the species are not detached entities distributed haphazard, but that there is causality between life and environment.

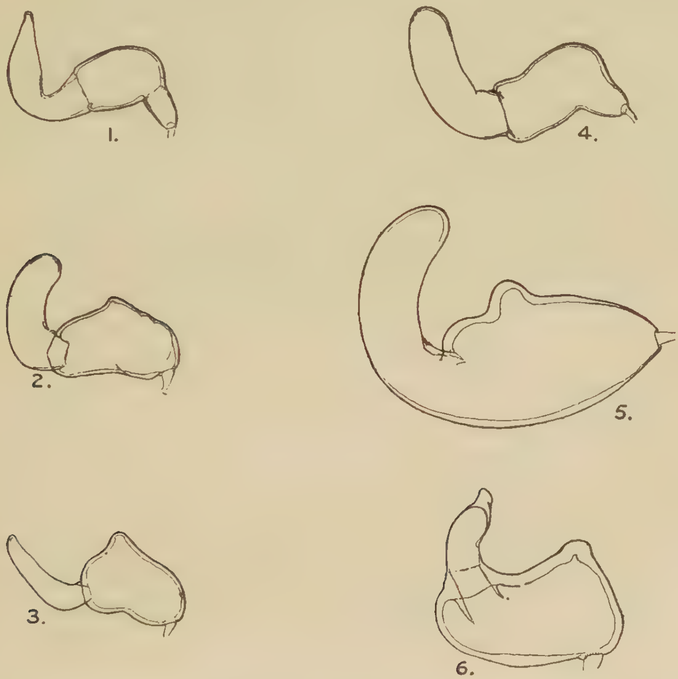
Since I joined this Society in 1894 the question of the directing power of Natural Selection with regard to the evolution of the outward appearances of species has been more frequently illustrated by exhibits at our meetings than any other special subject of general interest, and my own investigations carried out on the material in the collections at Tring has been affected thereby in many instances and in more than one direction. Systematics—or as we now more aptly say, Taxonomy, the science of the laws and principles which govern classification—is a study in relationships and therefore dependent on the discrimination between spurious and genuine homologies and closely interwoven with research in ancestry and heredity. Embryology, morphology, genetics, etc., are subdivisions of taxonomy, this science embracing everything appertaining to the study of life. The taxonomist knows now from experience that there are many nearly related species which cannot be distinguished with certainty except by a close examination of their structure; that other species are polymorphic, the various forms being so different as to be easily mistaken for distinct species; and that others again appear in the garb of species to which they are not related. The systematist, in fact, is faced by a crowd of insects which live up to the Latin proverb : *mundus vult decipi*, and which try to deceive him and to lead him astray in his efforts at a classification based on relationship. That species not related, or only distantly related, should be so very similar to each other in appearance that entomologists of experience have been deceived and put them close together, is certainly astounding and requires explanation.

When Lord Rothschild and I worked at a natural classification of the Palaearctic and Oriental Papilios in 1894, I was much struck by the fact that of all Entomologists who had classified the Oriental Papilios the only author who had not been deceived by any mimetic species was a warm supporter of the theory of mimicry, Erich Haase, and I became convinced that, though the dead specimens in the collection could not tell us whether the mimic derived any advantage in life from its resemblance to the model, systematics would benefit by an investigation of the morphology of mimetic species, which, in appearance, stood apart from their real relatives and therefore suggested that other peculiarities might be discovered in them, in which we were quite right.

Recalling the exhibits shown at these meetings and the papers written on the subject by Fellows of this society, particularly by Professor E. B. Poulton, Dr. F. Dixey and Dr. G. A. K. Marshall, it is rather remarkable that there are, abroad, many able students of insects who reject the idea that resemblance to other species is beneficial. I know that silence at these meetings does not always mean consent; but the evidence collected by British Entomologists is so large and manifold that it is poor science to brush it all aside. One can approach a question in three ways : (1) collect all the positive evidence, (2) collect all the negative evidence, or (3) weigh all the evidence for and against. The British mind has an inherent love for compromise, conforming unconsciously to a postulate of life, which itself is a compromise; for follow any one idea relating to life to its logical conclusion and you will arrive in a cul de sac or at an absurdity. Adverse evidence, or opposition, is most important for a balanced verdict. A theory is like a picture, which would look flat or overcoloured if there were no shadows in it. One of the arguments brought forward by the opponents of the theory of mimicry directly concerns the taxonomists. It is stated that species of one country often resemble non-related species of other countries, and it is argued that, as this resemblance cannot afford any measure of protection against insectivorous enemies, resemblance to one another of species that occur together is also spurious and of no use. The argument is faulty; for a handful of French coins may be of no use to me at Tring, but will be most useful when landing at Calais. Moreover, the observation on which the argument is based is incomplete and therefore misleading. The occurrence of resemblance of this kind can only be properly studied at a world-wide collection, and those in charge of such collections will be aware, like myself, that there are everywhere insects which are similar to non-related species of distant countries. Insects resembling bark, seeds, leaves, twigs, etc., species living in caves or under loose bark, or burrowing in the ground, are similar to species adapted to the same kind of environment in another region. Simplification of colouring frequently leads to close resemblance: white butterflies and moths with black distal margins to the wings look in any country like our cabbage butterflies; unicolorous green species, like the *Procris* of the Palaearctic region, resemble uniformly green species of LITHOSIINAE of tropical countries; and orange-winged moths with black distal margins are frequent in many different districts. If one analyses the colouring in any one family of insects and groups the patterns, as far as they affect the general appearance of the specimens, into categories, one finds that the number of such categories is small in comparison with the number of theoretically possible patterns and the number of actually existing species. This being so, and the evolution of patterns, moreover, being under the influence of the ancestral wing-structure, which is the same within an order of insects, it follows that modification of the coloration by diffusion, concentration, amalgamation, loss, intensification, etc., must lead here and there in any order independently to similar results. The fact that nature produces accidental similarities in different countries is most strikingly illustrated by details in the internal organs of species. I will mention only one instance taken from fleas. The spermatheca of these parasites is, as a rule, different in each species; nevertheless the peculiar modification in the shape of this organ as found in some of the South American *Rhopalopsyllus* reappears among African *Ceratophyllus*, and the spermatheca of several other *Rhopalopsyllus* is similar to that of some African *Dinopsyllus* and Oriental *Stivalius* in having a dorsal hump, these Old World genera standing in the classification far removed from *Rhopalopsyllus* (text-figs. 1–6). What value as evidence has the occurrence of such resemblance of spatially separated insects? Using a large collection as a basis we can arrive at an approximate evaluation by the statistical method. A survey of the families of Lepidoptera proves that the cases of conspicuous external resemblance between species of the same country far outnumber the geographically separated instances. American mimetic Swallowtails, for example, are similar to American *Aristolochia*-Papilios and Danaines; the Oriental ones appear in the garb of Oriental *Aristolochia*-Papilios, Danaines and Uraniids, and the mimetic Swallowtails of Africa, which continent has no *Aristolochia*-Papilios, resemble Danaines and Acraeines. Among the ZYGAENIDAE there are many small species which are so closely similar to LITHOSIINAE that one can distinguish them with certainty only by looking at their structure, and here again the resemblance is between the species of the same country.

And so on, throughout the order. All this, however, is so well known to the Fellows of this Society—and ought to be equally well known outside Great Britain—that I need not enlarge upon it. These facts are indeed old friends of ours, but we all like meeting old friends once again.

Among the externally similar species of the same country there is one category which, to my mind, is more cogent than other cases. I drew attention to it in a paper read at the Entomological Congress of 1910 *), where I distinguished between simple or *homotrope* resemblance, in which a species is similar to *one* other species of the same locality, and multiple or *heterotrope* resemblance, in which the forms of a polymorphic species repeat the coloration of *several* distinct species of the same locality. The examples of *heterotrope* resemblance I mentioned on that occasion were all taken from Lepidoptera, the most interesting one among them being the case of the African butterfly *Pseudacraea eurytus*, L., which I maintained to be polymorphic, whereas Lepidopterists had described West African examples as representing no less than seven distinct species. It is hardly necessary to point out the very intimate connection which exists between taxonomy and the study of this kind of resemblance, nor need I dilate on the singularity of the phenomenon



Text-fig. 1.—*Rhopalopsyllus callens*, Jord. & N. C. Roths., 1923, Argentina: R. Negro.
2.—*Rhopalopsyllus peronis*, Jord. & N. C. Roths., 1923, Venezuela or Colombia.
3.—*Rhopalopsyllus klagesi klagesi*, N. C. Roths., 1904, Venezuela: Caura R.
4.—*Ceratophyllus notabilis*, Jord., 1925, Gaboon.
5.—*Dinopsyllus lypusus*, Jord. & N. C. Roths., 1913, Brit. East Africa.
6.—*Stivalius ahalae*, N. C. Roths., 1904, South India: Coonoor.

* Ier Congr. Int. Entomol. 2: 388 (1911); cf. also Poulton, *ibid.*, p. 496.

that we find in the same environment on the one hand two or more insects which are unlike each other and yet belong to one and the *same* species, and on the other hand a corresponding number of *distinct* species to which the former bear a close resemblance in colouring. "The individual forms of one species and a series of distinct species represent vastly different results of evolution," I said at Brussels, and I could on that occasion find no other interpretation of such *heterotrope* resemblance than the one given by the theory of mimicry: that the polymorphism is the result of the selective action of insectivores. I am still waiting for an alternative explanation. Curiously enough, the opponents of the reality of mimicry have taken no notice of the phenomenon, though it is of frequent occurrence among butterflies and moths and by no means confined to Lepidoptera, as is shown by the following example, taken from Coleoptera and new to science. The species of ANTHRIBIDAE, an essentially tropical family of beetles, vary greatly in habits, and they consequently exhibit great variety of size and shape, but as a rule no glaring coloration. The study of a small family like this—only a couple of thousand species being described—has the great advantage that one is familiar with and remembers the general appearance of practically all the species, and, if the degree of relationship between the genera has been ascertained by oneself, theoretical questions such as the one under discussion can be tested with ease. The majority of ANTHRIBIDAE are, like many CERAMBYCIDAE and CURCULIONIDAE, adapted to the coloration of tree-trunks, simulating the mottled appearance of bark variegated with lichens and algae; but there are also many species which come under the term of mimics, either resembling species of other families of Coleoptera (particularly CLERIDAE and CERAMBYCIDAE) or species of other genera of ANTHRIBIDAE. The species to which I am now going to refer belong to the second category and they illustrate homotrope as well as heterotrope resemblance. Among the African genera there are two, *Mecocerus* and *Anacerastes*, which, together with some CERAMBYCIDAE, evidently form a mimetic combination; the two Anthribid genera are not closely related, being very different in build. All the specimens of the nine known species of *Anacerastes* repeat more or less faithfully the colouring of species of *Mecocerus* (cf. explanation of plate on p. 142). But while the species of *Mecocerus* are fairly constant in pattern, we find polymorphism among *Anacerastes*; figs. 11, 12 and 13 represent specimens which belong to one species according to my investigation of the structure, figs. 2 and 3 also belong to one species, and even some of the other specimens figured may not be specifically different, being here treated as distinct because I wish to be on the safe side. Now, since *Mecocerus* is also common in the Indo-Malayan countries and *Anacerastes* is represented there by the closely related genus *Apolecta*, one would have expected *Apolecta* to do as its African cousin does and imitate *Mecocerus* where it occurred together with species of that genus, and likewise exhibit polymorphism in colouring. But that is not at all the case: the majority of the species of *Apolecta* are non-mimetic (as far as I know); all are monomorphic; and those which appear in the guise of species of other genera resemble either some *Mecotropis* (a genus nearly related to *Mecocerus*) or some *Xenocerus* (remote from *Mecocerus*). It is therefore evident that the close relationship between the Oriental *Apolecta* and the African *Anacerastes* has not directed the process by which these beetles have acquired their similarity to other Anthribids. That the colouring of *Apolecta* has not developed in the direction of *Mecocerus* is probably explained by the past history of the fauna. As *Mecocerus* extends only as far east as Java and the Philippines, whereas *Apolecta, Mecotropis* and *Xenocerus* occur as far as New Guinea or beyond, we may assume that *Mecocerus* is a later addition to the Oriental fauna, and that the modification of the mimetic species of *Apolecta* was already well on its way when *Mecocerus* arrived on the scene. I have called the resemblance mimetic only for the sake of convenience, and I do not wish to imply that I have any knowledge as to whether the one or the other of these ANTHRIBIDAE is palatable or distasteful. If they are palatable, as I expect them to be, we must assume that we have here mass-similarity which affords each individual of the crowd a measure of protection in proportion to the number of specimens comprising the similarly coloured crowd: protection against insect-eating animals. If anybody can offer another interpretation, I promise to listen with attention.

The discovery of multiple resemblance was really a by-product in the search for structural specific differences which would prove more stable and therefore more reliable in classification than the distinctions presented by the " outerwear " of species, which is as deceitful as the " old diplomacy." It may appear to be of little interest to anybody except the specialist to know the details of structure in which species A differs from species B; yet such apparently unimportant or irrelevant differences lead to conclusions which have a general bearing on taxonomy as well as on the causative factors in Evolution. When I took up the study of exotic Lepidoptera in 1894 there was in this country only Osbert Salvin who went beyond the external characters of tropical butterflies for the purpose of classification, though in some groups of Palaearctic Lepidoptera and in some other orders of insects the organs of reproduction were already known to afford specific distinctions. There seemed to be a reluctance on the part of official and private Lepidopterists to ascertain as to whether the " innerwear " corroborated the classification based entirely on " outerwear." When visiting museums one had to ask for the assistance of an attendant if one required to see the underside of a butterfly, and in one museum the Director granted me permission to take out and examine the reproductive organs on condition that I did no more damage than was necessary! Damage indeed! My late friend, Charles Oberthür, however, was most liberal when I had explained my requirements to him. We have gone a long way in this direction since the beginning of the century. The body of the butterfly or moth is no longer sacrosanct, and on a visit to American and European Museums one receives the impression that research in Lepidoptera is going on to the tune: " Everybody's doing it." We have indeed arrived at the point of knowing the study of the tail-ends to be so necessary for sound systematics that the famous dictum of Charles Oberthür: " pas de bonne figure, pas de nom valable " might with a great deal of justice be modernised into the demand (not retro-active!): " pas de bonnes figures de l'appareil reproducteur, pas de nom valable." If it were possible to pass a rule that the genital armature must be described and figured before a name could be accepted as published, a great many hasty and useless publications would be stopped; but rules of nomenclature which try to distinguish theoretically between good and bad descriptions cannot be carried out in practice.

Great as is the value of the diversity of the reproductive organs of insects for taxonomy, we must not imagine that the organs are constant or that a difference is always specific. We find individual and geographical variation and very rarely a slight distinction between the seasonal forms; but, in the true genital organs, di- or polymorphism evidently never occurs, whether the species be externally monomorphic or polymorphic. However, external segments which come into play in copulation, but do not belong to the reproductive organs proper, such as sternite VII of the female fleas, sometimes exhibit dimorphism, which is very puzzling. An investigation of the inside of insects likewise reveals specific characters, and often generic distinctions are found in the endo-skeleton and in the intestines. There is here a field for research only just touched. If we ask ourselves by what process of evolution such internal characteristics, be they subspecific, specific or generic, have arisen and become fixed, the answer is the same as in the case of all concealed or microscopically small external and internal distinctions: that in the production of them insectivorous animals can have played no part. Concealed specific distinctions being present in almost every species, it follows that the number of species evolved would have been practically the same as we find it, if there never had been any insect-eaters at all. The outward appearance of the species, however, would to a large extent have become different from what it is.

The amassing of large collections from all corners of the globe has influenced taxonomy and advanced our knowledge of the variation of species considerably. Modern systematics are very largely concerned with the discovery of differences within the species, and one of the most striking advances is that the taxonomist knows beforehand whether many or few modified forms will occur in a representative collection from a new district, provided that he is conversant with the physiography of the region. If we inspect, for instance, a series of specimens from Africa south of the Sahara, we take it for granted that the individuals of a species obtained in the countries lying between the Sahara and the Niger are in some way different from those collected in the Cameroon–Congo region, and we should be much astonished if in any group of insects the aggregate of the species from such Zoogeographical districts did not exhibit any geographical morphological differences. Although the describer of a new form may be quite indifferent as to the factors which have caused the modification, his very act of describing it as a member of a chain of allied forms inhabiting each a different district connects a new modification with the environment where it was found, and thus the describer adduces a causation. Since according to the descriptions one species is strongly modified in a particular district, another but slightly, one form shows a difference in this organ, another in that, descriptive taxonomy provides evidence that species are differently affected in the same environment, or in other words, that the nature of a species is a factor in evolution. Here is the environment actively playing on the species, and there are the species passively responding to the action of the environment each in its own way. It is like an irresistible mountain stream breaking up boulders into millions of pebbles of different size, shape and consistency. But does life really submit quite as passively as that to the activities of the surroundings? A hundred years have passed since the death of Lamarck in 1829. The theory of descent which he propounded in his *Philosophie Zoologique* (1809) did not find an echo in the minds of the zoologists of his time, and when his ideas were revived in the second half of the century, the Darwinian explanation of the existence of the multitude of species as a consequence of the action of Natural Selection was so much more lucid and so much better substantiated by actual research in variation that Lamarck was entirely placed into the background. Nevertheless, crude as some of his ideas are, he has the merit of having recognised, at least theoretically, that the will to overcome obstacles, the urge to greater action, has an influence on the body, or as it might be put, that the deliberate adoption of a modified or new habit under the stress of altered circumstances will lead to a modification of the body. Modification of function, according to Mr. F. Muir, may possibly be the cause of a new morphological modification, or, in other words, function may precede structure. As Professor Heslop Harrison has shown that certain chemicals in the food produce inheritable characters, and as we know that the human body can be strongly affected by the mind, it appears to be within the range of possibility that the chemical by-products of stressed physiological processes of body and mind in a new environment affect the germ-cells and thus may be the cause of morphological modifications in the offspring.

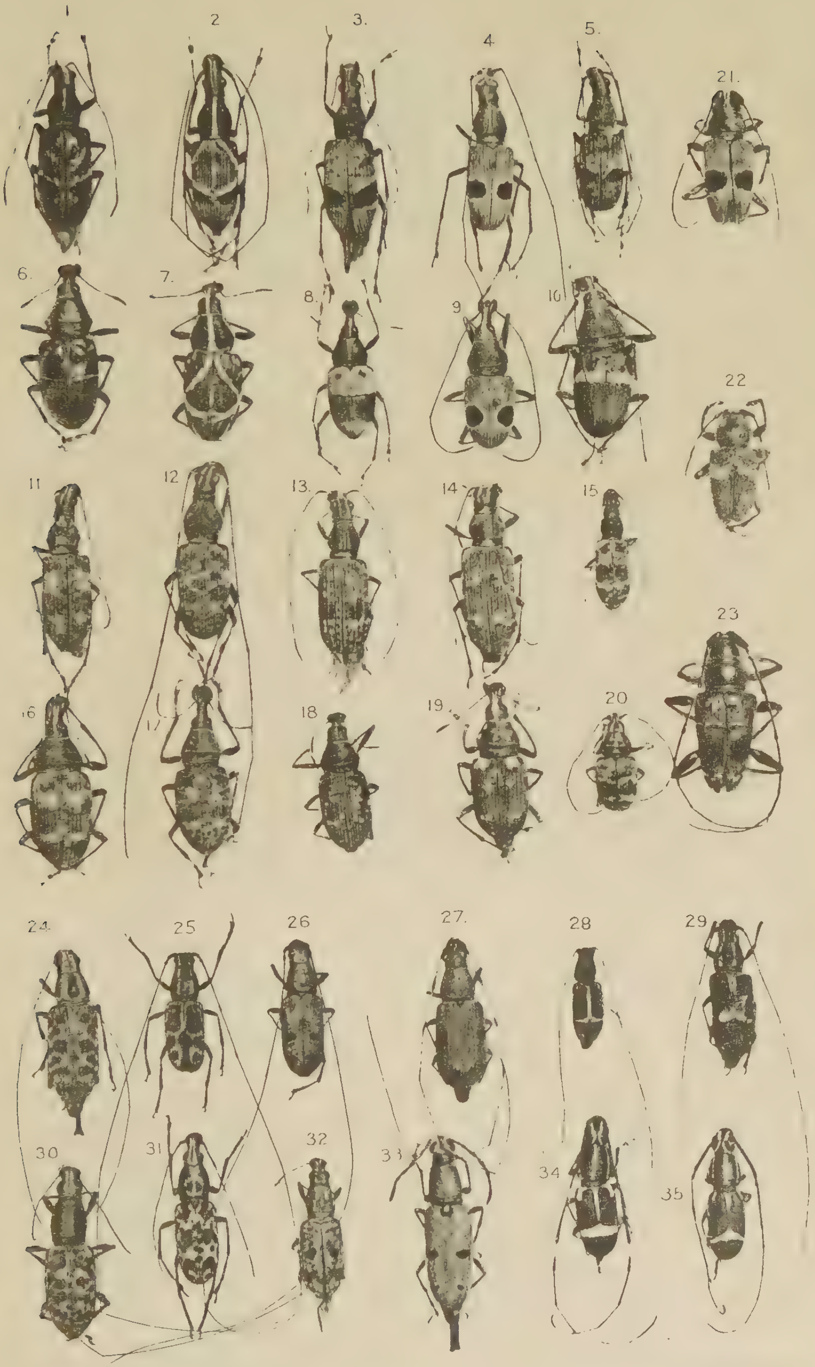
The study of the dead insects in the collection inevitably leads one to a contemplation of life; for we do not look upon a *Carabus*, *Papilio*, Locust or Fly pinned in the cabinet as mere bits of chitin with beautiful or interesting colouring and structure, but visualise them as units of life functioning each in its particular sphere of activity. If somebody should ask me now why I have devoted so many years of my life to insect-taxonomy, my answer would be that a collection of any order of insects is a collection of the riddles of life, to attempt to solve which is a great intellectual pleasure.

In conclusion I thank you for having patiently listened to my address and express the hope that what I have said will be criticised either to-night or when another opportunity arises.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

FIG. 1. *Anacerastes ater*, Jord., 1894, Gaboon.
2. *Anacerastes geometricus*, Jord., 1894, Gaboon.
3. *A. geometricus* f. *cinerascens*, Jord., 1894, Cameroon.
Intermediates between figs. 2 and 3 are in the collection at Tring.
4. *Anacerastes bimaculatus*, Jord., 1894, Gaboon.
5. *Anacerastes subfasciatus*, Jord., 1894, Gaboon.
6. *Mecocerus ater*, Jord., 1894, Gaboon.
7. *Mecocerus rhombeus*, Qued., 1886, Gaboon.
8. *Mecocerus balteatus*, Jord., 1920, Cameroon.
9. *Mecocerus oculatus*, Jord., 1895, Gaboon.
10. *Mecocerus fasciatus*, Jord., 1894, Gaboon.
11. *Anacerastes varius* f. *nubilus*, Jord., 1930, Congo.
12. *Anacerastes varius* f. *varius*, Jord., 1930, Congo.
13. *Anacerastes varius* f. *griseus*, Jord., 1930, Congo.
14. *Anacerastes lepidus*, Imh., 1842, Gold Coast.
15 *Anacerastes pictus*, Jord., 1930, Gold Coast.
16. *Mecocerus mniszechi*, Thoms., 1858, Cameroon.
17. *Mecocerus tigrinus*, Thoms., 1858, Cameroon.
18. *Mecocerus barombinus*, Kolbe, 1895, Cameroon.
19. *Mecocerus disparipes*, Imh., 1842, Gold Coast.
20. *Mecocerus clathratus*, Jord., 1903, Gold Coast.
21. *Acmocera varians*, Jord., 1894, Gaboon, resembling figs. 1 and 6.
22. *Eumimetes haroldi*, Qued., 1883, Loanda, resembles figs. 5 and 10.
23. *Acmocera* spec., Gaboon, resembles figs. 4 and 9.
Figs. 21, 22, and 23 represent CERAMBYCIDAE; *Acmocera varians* is polymorphic.
24. *Apolecta fasciata pardalina*, Jord., 1925, Philippines: Masbate.
25. *Apolecta fucata*, Pasc., 1862, Ceram.
26. *Apolecta nietneri*, Lac., 1866, Ceylon.
27. *Apolecta guttifera*, Jord., 1897, Sumatra.
28. *Apolecta decorata*, Heller, 1918, Philippines: Polillo.
29. *Apolecta toxopei*, Jord., 1929, Buru.
30. *Mecotropis whiteheadi retipennis*, Jord., 1928, Philippines: Masbate.
31. *Mecotropis insignis*, Pasc., 1862, Ceram.
32. *Mecotropis guttifer*, Jord., 1895, Ceylon (the locality originally given was Java, which was an error).
33. *Xenocerus decemguttatus*, Jord., 1895, Sumatra.
34. *Xenocerus ancyra*, Jord., 1924, Philippines: Masbate.
35. *Xenocerus buruanus*, Jord., 1898, Buru.

The localities are those of the specimens figured.



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RESEMBLANCE IN ANTHRIBIDAE.

INDEX

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

VOL. IV (1929)

A

Abraeus granulum, in Windsor Forest, **7**.
Acanthomyops (*Dendrolasius*) *fuliginosus*, nest of, **78**.
Acraea encedon, **73**; *Mimacraea marshalli* mistaken for, in flight, **107**.
Acraea insignis, *Megachile combusta* attracted to, **9**.
Acraea insignis siginna, **10**, **109**.
Acraea servona, **102**.
Acraea terpsichore, attacked by birds, **40**.
acuticornis, *Osmia*.
Adimonia, **19**.
Africa, East, Aegeriid mimicking Ichneumonid in, **22**; butterfly migration in, **22**; Lycaenid larvae feeding on Coccids in, **8–9**.
Africa, South, habits of *Charaxes* spp. in, **42**, **49**.
Africa, West, *Charaxes eudoxus* in, **93**.
Aglais urticae, **17**; male of, courting *Brenthis euphrosyne*, **70**.
Agrotis turati, in Spain, **92**.
aino, *Coptopteryx*.
Aiolopus tergestinus, **17**.
alceae, *Carcharodus*.
alcippoides, *Hypolimnas misippus*.
alcippus, *Danaida chrysippus*.
algiricaria, *Pharelia deliciosiaria*.
allectus, *Mecocerus*.
Alloschema turneri, mimicry in, **114**.
almana, *Precis*.
altheae, *Carcharodus*.
Amauris damocles psyttalea, courtship of, **93–94**.
Amauris echeria, **49**.
Amauris niavius dominicanus, **42**, **49**.
Amauris niavius ochlea, **42**.
amazonica, *Polistes canadensis*.
Ammophila campestris, spider predacious on, **20**.
anacardii, *Salamis*.
analis, *Oneilella*.
Anaphe, Ichneumonid parasite of, **22**.
Anaspis florenceae, in Windsor Forest, **69**.
Ancylonotus tribulus, believed to promote human fertility in Ashanti, **23**.
angustus, *Charaxes brutus*.
Anilasta ebenina, parasite of *Chrysophanus dispar* in England, **67**.
Anisobas hostilis, parasite of *Chrysophanus dispar* in England, **67**.
Anthidium, mutilating insects, **98**.
antilibanotica, *Polyommatus loewii*.
antiqua, *Orgyia*.
Anuga, resting attitude of, **14**.
Aphis borealis (see *Dilachnus piceae*).
apiformis, *Pocota*.
Aplecta herbida (see *Eurois prasina*).
Aporia caphusa, **38**.
Aporia phryxe, **38**.
Aporia soracte, **38**.
Appias, attacked by birds, **39**, **40**.
Argynnis maia (*pandora*), on a ship off Algiers, **93**.
Argynnis selene, in England, **101**.
aristolochiae, *Papilio*.
Artamus fuscus, attacking butterflies, **39**.
Asarta zapateri, in Spain, **92**.
Ashanti, *Ancylonotus tribulus* in, **23**.
Asilidae, and their prey, **20**, **22**, **23**.
Asilus apicalis, predacious on Pierid in Brazil, **22**.
Aspergillus (*Eurotium*), **109**.
astyra, *Brassolis*.
ater, *Eryx*.
Atheta nigricornis, in Windsor Forest, **7**.
Athysanus indicus, biting man, **97**.
Athysanus vulnerans, biting man, **97**.
Atomaria morio, new to Britain, **7**.
aureolus, *Philodromus*.
auricularia, *Forficula*.
aurivena, *Coenina*.
Australia, Lycids as models for mimicry in, **75**.
Axia margarita soledad, in Spain, **93**.
azota, *Charaxes protoclea*.
Azteca chartifex laticeps, relation of birds to nests of, **84–88**.

B

baeticus, *Carcharodus*.
Baetis, **110**.
barbicornis, *Nemotrichus*.
batavus, *Chrysophanus dispar*.
Batis molitor, attacking butterflies, **40**.
baumhaueri, *Dioctria*.
Belenois mesentina, migration of, in Kenya, **22**; migration of, in Ceylon, **18**; Mantid predacious on, in Kenya, **73**.

Belonogaster griseus, relation of birds to nests of, **88.**
Birch, Scolytid on, in Scotland, **7.**
Birds, opening galls of *Cynips kollari*, **10**; nests of, associated with ants and wasps, **80–90**; as enemies of butterflies, **35–41, 71, 94, 104, 105**; as enemies of other insects, **94.**
Boarmia tenietaria, in Spain, **93.**
boeticus, Polyommatus.
bolina, Hypolimnas.
Bombotelia, resting attitude of, **14.**
Bombus terrestris, mutilated by bees, **98.**
borealis, Aphis (see *Dilachnus piceae*).
bovinus, Tabanus.
Bracharoa charax, **52.**
Brachythemis, predacious on *Glossina*, **16.**
Bradyornis murinus pallidus, attacking butterflies, **40.**
brassicae, Pieris.
brassicariae, Pimpla.
Brassolis astyra haenschi, **52.**
Brazil, Pierines in, **22**; *Tunga caecata* on mice in, **34.**
Brenthis euphrosyne, courted by *Aglais urticae*, **70.**
British Isles, attempts to establish *Chrysophanus dispar* in, **53–68**; forms of *Colias edusa* bred in, **12**; races of *Epinephele jurtina* in, **114–115**; Scolytid on birch in, **7**; rare insects from Windsor Forest, **7, 69, 92.**
brunneus, Heterobostrychus.
brutus, Charaxes.
bubaceki, Cucullia.
buccata, Paxylomma.
Buddleia salvifolia, food-plant of *Charaxes* spp., **45, 49.**

C

Cacicus spp., nesting near ants and wasps, **81–87.**
cacicus, Papilio.
caecata, Tunga.
caecigena, Tunga.
caenis, Cymothoe.
Callidium variabile, infesting timber, **78.**
Callidium violaceum, infesting timber, **78.**
callosus, Phlyctinus.
camadeva, Stichopthalma.
campestris, Ammophila.
canadensis, Polistes.
candiope, Charaxes.
canidia, Pieris.
caphusa, Aporia.
caprea, Neoclytus.
Carcharodus alceae, **2.**
Carcharodus altheae, distribution of, **2.**
Carcharodus baeticus, **2.**
Carcharodus dravira, in India, **1**; genitalia of, **2**; distinct from *C. orientalis*, **2–3.**
Carcharodus lavatherae, **2.**
Carcharodus orientalis, distribution of, **1–2.**
Carcharodus ramses, **2.**
Carcharodus stauderi, **2.**
Carcharodus tauricus, **2.**
cardioderus, Trechus.
cardui, Pyrameis.
carpenteri, Pseudacraea poggei.
carrii, Leptyphantes.
cashmerensis, Vanessa.
Cassicus (see *Cacicus*).
castor, Charaxes.
Catochromus, **75.**
Catopsilia spp., attacked by birds, **105.**
Catopsilia crocale, **105.**
Catopsilia statira, migration of, **19.**
cebrene, Junonia oenone.
cellulosa, Thamnotettix.
cenea, Papilio dardanus.
Ceratophyllus gallinae, in Windsor Forest, **7.**
Ceylon, migration of *Belenois mesentina* in, **18.**
chamanica, Polyommatus loewii.
charax, Bracharoa.
Charaxes, **41.**
Charaxes brutus, **45.**
Charaxes brutus angustus, habits of, in Belgian Congo, **102, 109.**
Charaxes brutus natalensis, habits of, in S. Africa, **47.**
Charaxes candiope, habits of, in S. Africa, **43, 45.**
Charaxes castor flavifasciatus, habits of, in S. Africa, **44, 46.**
Charaxes druceanus, habits of, in S. Africa, **45, 47–48.**
Charaxes ethalion, **47.**
Charaxes etheocles hollandi, in Belgian Congo, **102.**
Charaxes etisipe, in Belgian Congo, **102.**
Charaxes eudoxus, in Sierra Leone, **93.**
Charaxes eupale eupale, in Belgian Congo, **102.**
Charaxes fabius, attacked by birds, **37.**
Charaxes hadrianus, in Belgian Congo, **109.**
Charaxes hildebrandti, in Belgian Congo, **109.**
Charaxes kahldeni, in Belgian Congo, **102.**
Charaxes lucretius, in Belgian Congo, **102.**
Charaxes paphianus, in Belgian Congo, **102.**
Charaxes pelias, habits of, in S. Africa, **44–45.**
Charaxes pelias saturnus, habits of, in S. Africa, **44–45.**
Charaxes pelias saturnus ab. *laticinctus*, in S. Africa, **44.**
Charaxes pollux, in Belgian Congo, **102.**
Charaxes protoclea, in Belgian Congo, **102.**
Charaxes protoclea azota, habits of, in S. Africa, **43–44.**
Charaxes varanes, notes on, in Africa, **42–43, 45.**
Charaxes xiphares, habits of, in S. Africa, **48–49.**
Charaxes xiphares **kenwayi**, subsp. n., from S. Africa, **48.**
Charaxes xiphares nandina, **48.**
Charaxes zingha, in Belgian Congo, **102.**
Chariclea delphinii, **99.**
chartifex, Azteca.
Chelifer panzeri, in Windsor Forest, **7.**
Chelifer wideri, in Windsor Forest, **7.**
China, *Tunga caecigena* in, **35.**
chinensis, Heodes phlaeas.
Choerocampa elpenor, **91**; eaten by mice in England, **94.**
Choerocampa nerii, **91.**
Choerocampa osiris, **91.**
Chremylus rubiginosus, in Britain, **7.**
chrysippus, Danaida (*Danais*).
chrysocera, Empis (*Coptophlebia*).
Chrysophanus dispar, forms of, and attempt to establish, in England, **53–68**; early figure of, **98.**

Chrysophyllum magalies-montanae, attractive to *Charaxes*, **45**.
chrysostigma, Orthetrum.
Cisticola lugubris, nesting with wasps, **89**.
citri, Pseudococcus.
Coccids, *Spalgis epius* feeding on, in India, **103**.
coccinatus, Elater.
coccineus, Heodes phlaeas.
Ceonina aurivena, resting attitude of, **15**.
Coereba luteola, **86**.
Coleoptera, rare species of, from Windsor Forest, **7, 69, 92**.
Colias edusa (*croceus*), forms of, bred in England, **12, 101**.
Colias fieldi, **37**.
Colias hyale, **38**.
Colias lesbia, attacked by birds in Argentina, **74**.
Coloborhombus fasciatipennis, mimicking a Pompilid, **14**.
Coloborhombus hemipterus, mimicking a Pompilid, **14**.
Coloradia pandora, larva of, **78**.
combusta, Megachile.
conformis, Urodon.
Congo, Belgian, *Charaxes* spp. in, **102, 109**.
Coptophlebia chrysocera (see *Empis*).
Coptopteryx aino, **15**.
Coptopteryx specularis, **15**.
Corizoneura (see *Pangonia*).
corydon, Lycaena (*Polyommatus*).
Cotton-stainers (see *Dysdercus*).
Crateropus canorus, attacking butterflies, **38**.
Cremastogaster, association of, with birds, **89**.
crocale, Catopsilia.
Crocathemis erythraea, predacious on *Glossina*, **16**.
croceus, Colias (see *C. edusa*).
Croton sylvatica, food-plant of *Charaxes candiope* in S. Africa, **43**.
Crotophaga ani, nesting near wasps, **83**.
Cryptocephalus querceti, in England, **92**.
Cryptomima hampsoni, mimicking an Ichneumonid in Uganda, **22**; status of, **104**.
Cucullia bubaceki, in Spain, **92**.
curticeps, Euscelis.
cyanurus, Neoitamus.
Cymothoe caenis, **22, 109**; in Belgian Congo, **102**.
Cynips kollari, birds opening galls of, **10**.

D

Dactylopius, **8**.
damocles, Amauris.
Danaida (*Danais*) *chrysippus*, **35**; female taken *in coitû* with dead male of, **79**; parasite of, **97**; relative abundance of, **72, 73**; attacked by birds, **39, 105**.
Danaida chrysippus alcippus, **73**.
Danaida chrysippus dorippus, **72**.
Danaida limniace, *in coitû*, the male being dead, **7**.
Danais (see *Danaida*).
danica, Locusta migratoria.
dardanus, Papilio.
deceptor, Hypolimnas.
decolor, Platypthima.
decumanus, Ostinops.
Deilemera, lemur destroying, **91**.
dejeanii, Hyphoraia.
Delias, **38**; in New Guinea, **13**.
Delias eucharis, **37**.
deliciosiaria, Pharelia.
delphinii, Chariclea.
demodocus, Papilio.
demophile, Itaballia.
Dendrolasius fuliginosus (see *Acanthomyops*).
Dendrophilus punctatus, in Windsor Forest, **7**.
Dermatophilus (see *Tunga*).
Dermestes, lemur destroying, **91**.
Dicrurus ater, attacking butterflies, **39**.
Dicrurus longicaudatus, attacking moths, **38**.
Dilachnus piceae, in Spitsbergen, **76–77**.
dimidiata, Thermidia.
Dioctria baumhaueri, predacious on Empid, **23**.
discinota, Thermidia dimidiata.
dispar, Chrysophanus.
dissectus, Plegaderus.
dohertyi, Mimacraea marshalli.
Dombeya, attractive to *Charaxes*, **45**.
dominicanus, Amauris niavius.
Dorcus parallelopepidus, in Windsor Forest, **7**.
dorippus, Danaida chrysippus.
Dragonflies, predacious on *Glossina*, **16**.
dravira, Carcharodus.
druceanus, Charaxes.
dubia, Hypolimnas.
ducalis, Hemipepsis.
Dumbrellia, **75**.
duplicatus, Laemophloeus.
dyala, Zegris eupheme.
Dysdercus (Cotton-stainers), lemur destroying, **91**.
Dysmachus trigonus, predacious on Tortricid, **20**.
Dysphania, evening flight of, in Malaya, **13, 15**.

E

ebenina, Anilasta.
Eccoptogaster ratzeburghi, on birch in Scotland, **7**.
echeria, Amauris.
echerioides, Papilio.
edusa, Colias.
eichoffi, Priobium.
Elater coccinatus, in England, **92**.
elegans, Zonocerus.
elpenor, Choerocampa.
Emmelia viridisquama, in Spain, **93**.
Empis (*Coptophlebia*) **chrysocera**, sp. n., from Tanganyika, **110**.
Empoasca smaragdula, biting man, **95**.
empyrea, Lycaena (see *Polyommatus loewii*).
encedon, Acraea.
Enicomus minutus, in Windsor Forest, **7**.
enterpinus, Papilio.
Epinephele janira, attacked by birds, **41**; in England, **101**.
Epinephele jurtina, British races of, **114, 115**.
epius, Spalgis.
Epipyropidae, from the Tring Museum, **114**.
Eriodendron anfractuosum, **83**.
erothoë, Zegris eupheme.
erythraea, Crocathemis.
Erythrina micropteryx, **83**.

Eryx ater, in Windsor Forest, **7.**
ethalion, Charaxes.
etheocles, Charaxes.
etisipe, Charaxes.
eucharis, Delias.
eudoxus, Charaxes.
Eugenia spp., food-plants of *Charaxes druceanus* in S. Africa, **48.**
eupale, Charaxes.
eupheme, Zegris.
euphrosyne, Brenthis.
Euplectrus nubigena, in England, **92.**
Eurois prasina, Vespid predacious on, **20.**
Eurotium (see *Aspergillus*).
Euscelis curticeps, biting man, **97.**
Eutelia, resting attitude of, **14, 103.**
Euxanthe wakefieldi, habits of, in S. Africa, **42.**

F

fabius, Charaxes.
fasciatipennis, Coloborhombus.
fasciatus, Habrissus.
ferrugineus, Laemophloeus ; Ludius ; Rhizophagus.
Fidonia plumistaria, reversed colouring in, **52.**
fieldi, Colias.
Fiji, females of *Hypolimnas bolina* still predominant in, **75.**
flavens, Heodes phlaeas.
flavifasciatus, Charaxes castor.
florenceae, Anaspis.
foetens, Megaponera.
Forficula auricularia, Formicid predacious on, **20.**
Formica rufa, destroying insects, **20.**
Formicopsella, **110.**
fuliginosus, Acanthomyops (*Dendrolasius*).
fuscus, Philonthus.

G

Galerucella viburni, Pentatomid predacious on, **79.**
gallinae, Ceratophyllus.
gamma, Plusia.
Garrulax leucolophus, behaviour of, when given distasteful insects, **74.**
gentilis, Microglossa.
Geotrupes sylvaticus, Formicid predacious on, **20.**
gigas, Polyommatus loewii.
Glossina palpalis, dragonflies predacious on, **16.**
gossypiella, Pectinophora.
govindra, Papilio.
granulum, Abraeus.
griseus, Belonogaster.
Gryllotalpa, lemur destroying, **91.**
Gymnetron lloydi, in Windsor Forest, **79.**

H

Habrissus, male characters of, **51**
Habrissus fasciatus, figure of male of, **51.**
hadrianus, Charaxes.
haenschi, Brassolis astyra.
hampsoni, Cryptomima.
hamulus, Notiophagus.
helice, Colias edusa.
helicina, Colias edusa.
Helicoptera longiceps, with apparent head at posterior end, **49.**
Hemipepsis ducalis, Coleopteron mimicking, **14.**
hemipterus, Coloborhombus.
Heodes phlaeas, notes on, in India, **101 ;** races of, **102.**
Heptaptosis joiceyi, **52.**
Heraclia (*Xanthospilopteryx*), **52.**
herbida, Aplecta (see *Eurois prasina*).
Heterobostrychus brunneus, accidentally transported to England from S. Africa, **100.**
hildebrandti, Charaxes.
hippocoon, Papilio dardanus.
hippopus, Leuctria.
hollandi, Charaxes etheocles.
Homalium rivulare, in Windsor Forest, **7.**
Homalium rufipes, in Windsor Forest, **7.**
homochroa, Platypthima.
Homocryphus vicinus, lemur destroying, **91.**
hostilis, Anisobas.
hottentottus, Phloeotragus.
Huphina, attacked by birds, **39, 40.**
Huphina nerissa, **18.**
hyale, Colias.
Hyphoraia dejeanii, in Spain, **92.**
Hypocyptus laeviusculus, in Windsor Forest, **7.**
Hypolimnas bolina, females of, still predominant in Fiji, **75.**
Hypolimnas deceptor, **42.**
Hypolimnas dubia wahlbergi, **42, 49.**
Hypolimnas misippus, relative abundance of, **72, 73.**
Hypolimnas misippus alcippoides, relative abundance of, **72, 73.**
hypophlaeas, Heodes phlaeas.

I

icarus, Lycaena.
Icterus xanthornus, nesting near wasps, **86.**
iernes, Epinephele jurtina.
India, notes on *Heodes phlaeas* in, **101 ;** Tabanids attacking man and horses in, **23–25, 95, 96 ;** migration of butterflies in, **103 ;** birds attacking butterflies in, **104, 105.**
insignis, Acraea ; Scoliomima.
io, Vanessa.
iphita, Precis.
Ischnoptera pitmani, description of male of, **11** (note).
Itaballia demophile, Asilid predacious on, in Brazil, **22 ;** habits of, **22.**
Ixias pyrene, **18.**

J

janira, Epinephele.
japonica, Heodes phlaeas.
Jeredus nitidus, in England, **92.**
johannae, Polyommatus loewii.
joiceyi, Heptaptosis.
juglandis, Synchita.
Junonia oenone cebrene, attacked by birds in Kenya, **94.**
jurtina, Epinephele.

K

kahldeni, Charaxes.
kenwayi, Charaxes xiphares.
Kenya Colony, Mantids predacious on butterflies in, **73**; *Mimacraea marshalli dohertyi* in, **72**.
Kigelia pinnata, Euxanthe wakefieldi on, **42**.
kollari, Cynips.

L

labdaca, Libythea.
Lacerta viridis, **95**.
Lachesis gramineus, resemblance of Sphingid larva to, in India, **103**.
Laemophloeus duplicatus, in Windsor Forest, **92**.
Laemophloeus ferrugineus, in Windsor Forest, **92**.
laeviusculus, Hypocyptus.
Lagonosticta spp., nesting with wasps, **88, 89**.
laius, Libythea.
Lanius erythronotus, attacking *Charaxes*, **37**.
lardaria, Polietes.
Lasiocampa quercus, in England, **101**.
laticeps, Azteca chartifex.
laticinctus, Charaxes pelias saturnus.
lavatherae, Carcharodus.
leda, Melanitis.
lemolea, Spalgis.
lemonias, Precis.
leonidas, Papilio.
Lepidoptera, resting attitude of, **14, 15, 35, 103**; birds as enemies of, **35–41, 71**; new mimetic forms of, **52**.
Leptyphantes carrii, in Britain, **7**.
lesbia, Colias.
Leto stacyi, resemblance of, to lizard, **11**.
Leuctria hippopus, dragonfly predacious on, **20**.
Libythea labdaca, **22**.
Libythea laius, migration of, **18, 22**.
lignarius, Rhyncolus.
lilii, Urodon.
limniace, Danaida.
Lithophane semibrunnea, resting attitude of, **35**.
lituratus, Piezodorus.
Lizard, Hepialid resembling, **11**.
lloydi, Gymnetron.
lockharti, Polyommatus loewii.
Locust Migration, theories of, **16–20**.
Locusta migratoria and ph. *danica*, **17**.
loewii, Polyommatus.
longiceps, Helicoptera.
longirostris, Pangonia (*Corizoneura, Nuceria*).
Longitarsus nasturtii obscura, in Windsor Forest, **79**.
Lophoaëtus occipitalis, nesting with wasps, **89**.
lucretius, Charaxes.
Ludeus ferrugineus, in Windsor Forest, **7**.
lugens, Megapenthes.
luridus, Troilus (*Podisus*).
lyaeus, Papilio nireus.
Lycaena corydon, in England, **101**; attacked by birds, **41**.
Lycaena empyrea (see *Polyommatus loewii*).
Lycaena icarus, in England, **101**; spider predacious on, **8**.
Lycidae, as models for mimicry, **75, 76**.
Lymantria monacha, Pentatomid predacious on, **79**.

M

machaon, Papilio.
Macromeris violacea, Coleopteron mimicking, **14**.
madidus, Pterostichus.
maia, Argynnis.
Malaya, mimetic Coleoptera in, **14**; evening flight of Geometrids in, **13, 15**.
mandibulata, Melanderia.
margarita, Axia.
margaritae, Polyommatus loewii.
marshalli, Mimacraea.
Mecocerus, male characters of, **51**.
Mecocerus allectus, metasternum figured, **51**.
Mecotropis, male characters of, **51**.
Megachile combusta, male of, attracted to *Acraea insignis*, **9, 109**.
Meganthribus, male characters of, **51**.
Meganthribus whiteheadi, first abdominal sternite figured, **51**.
Megapenthes lugens, in Windsor Forest, **69**.
Megapenthes tibialis, in Windsor Forest, **69**.
Megaponera foetens, habits of, in Uganda, **80**.
Melanderia mandibulata, mouth-parts of, **78**.
Melanitis leda, **43**.
meleager, Polyommatus.
menestho, Zegris.
meridionalis, Zegris eupheme.
mesentina, Belenois.
meticulosa, Phlogophora.
Metriorrhynchus rufipennis, mimicked by other insects, in Australia, **75**.
Microglossa gentilis, in Windsor Forest, **7**.
Micropterus spp., nesting with ants, **89, 90**.
Migration of Butterflies, possibly bearing of theories of locust migration on, **16–20**; in Africa, **22, 93**; in India, **103**.
migratoria, Locusta.
Milionia pyrozonis, evening flight of, in Malaya, **13**.
Mimacraea marshalli, **73**; mistaken for *Acraea encedon*, **107**; notes on, **108**.
Mimacraea marshalli dohertyi, in Kenya, **72**.
Mimicry, **11, 14, 15, 52, 72, 75, 76, 103, 107, 113**.
minutus, Enicomus.
misippus, Hypolimnas.
monacha, Lymantria.
morio, Atomaria ; Vespa.
Morpholycus, mimicking Lycids in Australia, **73**.
Motacilla aguimp, attacking butterflies in Kenya, **94**.
mutabilis, Omorga.
Mycalesis oculus, **104**.
Mycalesis polydecta, **38**.

N

nandina, Charaxes xiphares.
nasturtii, Longitarsus.
natalensis, Charaxes brutus.
nebulosus, Ptychoderes.
Nemotrichus, male characters of, **51**.
Nemotrichus barbicornis, combs figured, **51**.

Neoclytus caprea, infesting timber, **78.**
Neoitamus cyanurus, predacious on Anthomyiid, **23.**
Neptis, **42.**
nerii, Choerocampa.
nerissa, Huphina.
New Guinea, butterflies from, **13.**
niavius, Amauris.
nidulans, Vespa.
nigricornis, Atheta.
nireus, Papilio.
nitidus, Jeredus.
Notiophygus hamulus, mimicry in, **114.**
nubigena, Euplectrus.
Nuceria (see *Pangonia*).
nymphula, Pyrrhosoma.

O

Obituary :—Buchan-Hepburn, Sir A., **69**; Cocks, F., **69**; Eaton, A. E., **34**; Fuller, A., **92**; Goodman, O. R., **1**; Mosley, S. L., **20**; Reverdin, J. L., **1**; Robinson, H. C., **92**; Temple, W., **1**; Wileman, A. E., **20.**
oblongocollis, Rhizophagus.
obscura, Longitarsus nasturtii.
ochlea, Amauris niavius.
octavia, Precis.
oculus, Mycalesis.
Odynerus, nest of, in bookcase, **70.**
oenone, Junonia.
Omorga mutabilis, **67.**
Oneilella analis, mimicked by Aegeriid in Uganda, **22**; parasite of Notodontids, **22.**
Orchid (see *Serapias cordigera*).
Orgyia antiqua, Pentatomid predacious on, **79.**
orientalis, Carcharodus.
Orthetrum chrysostigma, predacious on *Glossina*, **16.**
osiris, Choerocampa.
Osmia acuticornis, fertilising orchids, **106.**
Osmia submicans, fertilising orchids, **106.**
Ostinops decumanus, nests of, **83.**
Oxycesta serratae, in Spain, **93.**

P

Palla ussheri, **43.**
pallida, Colias edusa.
palpalis, Glossina.
pandora, Argynnis (see *A. maia*) ; *Coloradia.*
Pangonia (*Corizoneura, Nuceria*) *longirostris*, attacking man and horses in India, **23–25, 95, 96.**
Pangonia (*Corizoneura, Nuceria*) *taprobanes*, attacking man in S. India, **95.**
Pangonia varicolor, **49.**
Pangonia zonata, **24.**
Panyptila cayennensis, nesting near wasps, **83.**
panzeri, Chelifer.
paphianus, Charaxes.
Papilio aristolochiae, attacked by birds, **38.**
Papilio cacicus zaddachi, **52.**
Papilio dardanus cenea, **21**; shock causing reversion of, to ancestral tailed form, **15.**
Papilio dardanus dardanus, Mantid predacious on, in Kenya, **73**; larvae of, **21–22, 102.**
Papilio dardanus hippocoon, **21, 42.**
Papilio demodocus, **45, 102, 103, 108, 109.**
Papilio demoleus, **37.**
Papilio echerioides, **47.**
Papilio enterpinus, **52.**
Papilio govindra, **38.**
Papilio leonidas, **42.**
Papilio machaon, **38.**
Papilio nireus, pollen on wings of, in S. Nigeria, **108, 109.**
Papilio nireus lyaeus, **43, 108**; attacked by chamaeleon, **41.**
Papilio philonoe, **52.**
Papilio polytes, **37**; migration of, **18–19.**
Papilio romulus, **37.**
parallelocollis, Rhizophagus.
parallelopepidus, Dorcus.
Passer domesticus, attacking butterflies, **39, 41.**
patricialis, Scolia.
Paxylomma buccata, **78.**
Pectinophora gossypiella, **50.**
Pectinophora scutigera (Queensland Pink Bollworm), **50.**
pelias, Charaxes.
penetrans, Tunga.
Penthetria laticauda, attacking bees and termites in Kenya, **94.**
perforatus, Rhizophagus.
Perodicticus potto, insect food of, **90–91.**
Petasia, **91** (note).
petiverana, Tirumala.
Petroleum Fly (see *Psilopa petrolii*).
petrolii, Psilopa.
Petrophila cinclorhyncha, **39** (note).
Petrophila erythrogaster, attacking butterflies, **39.**
Phaselia deliciosaria algiricaria, in Spain, **93.**
Philodromus aureolus, predacious on bees, **20.**
philonoe, Papilio.
Philonthus fuscus, in Windsor Forest, **7.**
phlaeas, Heodes.
Phloeopemon, male characters of, **51.**
Phloeotragus, male characters of, **51.**
Phloeotragus hottentottus, hind coxa figured, **50.**
Phlogophora meticulosa, Pentatomid predacious on, **79.**
Phlyctinus callosus, accidentally transported from S. Africa, **101.**
phryxe, Aporia.
Phyllodecta vitellinae, Pentatomid predacious on, **79.**
Phymateus, **91** (note).
Phymatodes sanguineus, infesting timber, **78.**
piceae, Dilachnus.
Pieridopsis virgo, in New Guinea, **13.**
Pieris brassicae, **37**; migration of, in India, **103**; late appearance of, in 1928, **16**; attacked by birds, **71.**
Pieris canidia, **38.**
Piezodorus lituratus, *Troilus luridus* predacious on, **79.**
Pimpla brassicariae, parasite of *Chrysophanus dispar* in England, **67.**
Pitangus sulphuratus, nesting near wasps, **83, 86, 87.**
Pithecolobium, **86.**
pitmani, Ischnoptera.
Placusa pumilio, in Windsor Forest, **92.**
Platypthima decolor, in New Guinea, **13.**
Platypthima homochroa, in New Guinea, **13.**
plebeja, Scolia patricialis.
Plegaderus dissectus, in Windsor Forest, **92.**

plumistaria, Fidonia.
Plusia gamma, **38.**
Pocota apiformis, in Windsor Forest, **7.**
Podisus luridus (see *Troilus*).
poggei, Pseudacraea.
Polietes lardaris, Vespid predacious on, **20.**
Polistes canadensis, relation of birds to nests of, **83.**
Polistes canadensis amazonica, **86.**
politus, Rhizophagus.
pollux, Charaxes.
Polybia rejecta, birds in relation to nests of, **84–88.**
polychloros, Vanessa.
polydecta, Mycalesis.
Polyommatus boeticus, migration of, in India, **103.**
Polyommatus corydon (see *Lycaena*).
Polyommatus loewii, distribution of known subspp. of, **5–7.**
Polyommatus loewii **antilibanotica**, subsp. n., from Anti-Lebanon, **4.**
Polyommatus loewii **lockharti**, subsp. n., from Transjordan, **3.**
Polyommatus loewii ♀ f. **margaritae**, n., from Transjordan, **4.**
Polyommatus meleager, **7.**
polytes, Papilio.
prasina, Eurois.
Precis almana, **105.**
Precis iphita, attacked by birds, **105.**
Precis lemonias, **105.**
Precis octavia sesamus, wet and dry forms of, *in coitû*, **72.**
Precis tugela, **43.**
Priobium eichoffi, in Windsor Forest, **92.**
Protea, food-plant of *Charaxes pelias* in S. Africa, **44.**
protoclea, Charaxes.
Pseudacraea poggei, relative abundance of, **72, 73.**
Pseudacraea poggei carpenteri, **73.**
Pseudococcus spp., Lycaenid larvae feeding on, in E. Africa, **9.**
Pseudolycus, mimicking Lycids in Australia, **75.**
Psilopa petrolii (Petroleum Fly), notes on, **113.**
psyttalea, Amauris damocles.
Pterosticha madidus, **19.**
Ptilium, **79.**
Ptychoderes, male characters of, **50.**
Ptychoderes nebulosus, first abdominal sternite figured, **50.**
pumilio, Placusa.
punctatus, Dendrophilus.
pura, Spilosoma.
Pyrameis cardui, **37.**
pyrene, Ixias.
pyrozonis, Milionia.
Pyrrhosoma nymphula, predacious on Plecopteron, **20.**

Q

Queensland Pink Bollworm (see *Pectinophora scutigera*).
querceti, Cryptocephalus.
quercus, Lasiocampa.

R

ramses, Carcharodus.
ratzeburghi, Eccoptogaster.
rejecta, Polybia.
Reseda spp., food-plants of *Urodon*, **100.**
Rhamphomyia, Asilid predacious on, **23.**
Rhizophagus ferrugineus, in Windsor Forest, **92.**
Rhizophagus oblongocollis, in Windsor Forest, **92.**
Rhizophagus parallelocollis, in Windsor Forest, **92.**
Rhizophagus perforatus, in Windsor Forest, **92.**
Rhizophagus politus, in Windsor Forest, **92.**
Rhizophidium pollinus, **108.**
Rhizophora mangle, **84.**
Rhyncolus lignarius, in Windsor Forest, **7.**
ribesii, Syrphus.
rivulare, Homalium.
romulus, Papilio.
rubiginosus, Chremylus.
rufa, Formica ; Vespa.
rufipennis, Metriorrhynchus.
rufipes, Homalium ; Urodon.
Rumex spp., food-plants of *Chrysophanus dispar*, **57–63, 67, 68.**
rutilus, Chrysophanus dispar.

S

s-signata, Spalgis.
Salamis, **43.**
Salamis anacardii, **36.**
Salea anamallayana, **104.**
sanguineus, Phymatodes.
sanguisuga, Thamnotettix cellulosa.
sanoga, Polyommatus loewii.
saturnus, Charaxes pelias.
Satyrus semele, attacked by birds, **71.**
Schmidelia africana, food-plant of *Charaxes varanes* in S. Africa, **43.**
Schouwia purpurea, food-plant of *Urodon*, **108.**
Sclerocarya caffra, attractive to *Charaxes*, **45.**
Scolia patricialis plebeja, Coleopteron mimicking, **15.**
Scoliomima insignis, mimicking a Scoliid, **15.**
scutigera, Pectinophora.
selene, Argynnis.
semele, Satyrus.
semibrunnea, Lithophane.
Serapias cordigera (Orchid), fertilisation of, by *Osmia* spp., **105, 106.**
serratae, Oxycesta.
servona, Acraea.
sesamus, Precis octavia.
smaragdula, Empoasca.
socia, Xylina.
soledad, Axia margarita.
soracte, Aporia.
Spain, rare moths from, **92–93.**
Spalgis epius, **9**; feeding on Coccids in India, **103.**
Spalgis lemolea, larvae of, feeding on Coccids in E. Africa, **8–9.**
Spalgis s-signata, **9.**
spathomelina, Zelota.
specularis, Coptopteryx.
Spermestes spp., nesting with wasps, **88.**

Spermophila olivacea, relation of birds to nests of, **81**.
Spiders, predacious habits of, **8**, **20**.
Spilosoma pura, **52**.
Spitsbergen, Aphids and Syrphids in, in 1924, **76–77**.
splendida, *Epinephele jurtina*.
stacyi, *Leto*.
Staphylinochrous whytei, **52**.
statira, *Catopsilia*.
stauderi, *Carcharodus*.
Stichopthalma camadeva, **39**.
Stictoptera, resting attitude of, **14**.
submicans, *Osmia*.
sulphurea, *Zegris eupheme*.
sylvaticus, *Geotrupes*.
Synallaxis cinnamomea, nesting near wasps, **83**.
Synchita juglandis, in England, **92**.
Synoica, **86**.
Syringa, attractive to *Charaxes*, **45**.
Syrphus ribesii, in Spitsbergen in 1924, **76**, **77**.

T

Tabanus bovinus, in Ireland, **25**.
Tanganyika Territory, new Empid from, **110**.
taprobanes, *Pangonia* (*Corizoneura*, *Nuceria*).
tauricus, *Carcharodus*.
tenietaria, *Boarmia*.
Teracolus, Mantid predacious on, in Kenya, **73**.
tergestinus, *Aiolopus*.
Termites, *Megaponera foetens* predacious on, in Uganda, **80**; birds attacking in Kenya, **94**.
terpsichore, *Acraea*.
terrestris, *Bombus*.
Tetramorium, **110**.
Thamnotettix cellulosa sanguisuga, biting man, **97**.
Thermidia dimidiata discinota, **52**.
tibialis, *Megapenthes*.
tigris, *Zegris eupheme*.
Timber, Longicorns infesting, **78**.
timeus, *Heodes phlaeas*.
Tirumala petiverana, **42**.
Tortrix viridana, Asilid predacious on, **20**.
Transjordan, new forms of *Polyommatus* from, **3**, **4**.
Trechus cardioderus, not a British species, **69**.
tribulus, *Ancylonotus*.
Trichalus, **75**.
trifolii, *Zygaena*.
trigonus, *Dysmachus*.
Troglodytes nipalensis, destroying butterflies, **39**.
Troilus (*Podisus*) *luridus*, predacious habits of, **79**.
tschudica, *Zegris eupheme*.
Tsetse-flies (see *Glossina*).
tugela, *Precis*.
Tunga, synonymy discussed, **34**.
Tunga caecata, on mice in Brazil, **54**.
Tunga caecigena, in China, **35**.
Tunga penetrans, distribution of, **35**.
turati, *Agrotis*.
turneri, *Alloschema*.
Tyrannus melancholicus, nesting near ants, **83**.

U

uarda, *Zegris eupheme*.
Uganda, Ichneumonid mimicking Aegeriid in, **22**; habits of *Megaponera foetens* in, **80**.
Uraeginthus spp., nesting with wasps, **88**, **89**.
Urodon conformis, **100**.
Urodon lilii, biology of, in S. Africa, **99–100**.
Urodon rufipes, **100**.
urticae, *Aglais*.
ussheri, *Palla*.

V

Vanessa cashmerensis, attacked by birds, **39**.
Vanessa io, in England, **101**.
Vanessa polychloros, scarcity of, in England, **106**.
Vanessa urticae, in England, **101**.
varanes, *Charaxes*.
Varanus (see Lizard).
variabile, *Callidium*.
varicolor, *Pangonia*.
Vespa morio, **84**.
Vespa nidulans, **84**.
Vespa rufa, predacious on a Noctuid, **20**.
Vespa vulgaris, predacious on an Anthomyiid, **20**.
viburni, *Galerucella*.
vicinus, *Homocoryphus*.
violacea, *Macromeris*.
violaceum, *Callidium*.
virgatus, *Pseudococcus*.
virgo, *Pieridopsis*.
viridana, *Tortrix*.
viridis, *Lacerta*.
viridisquama, *Emmelia*.
vitellinae, *Phyllodecta*.
vulgaris, *Vespa*.
vulnerans, *Athysanus*.

W

wahlbergi, *Hypolimnas dubia*.
wakefieldi, *Euxanthe*.
Watsonia, food-plant of *Urodon lilii*, **99**.
whiteheadi, *Meganthribus*.
whytei, *Staphylinochrous*.
wideri, *Chelifer*.

X

Xanthospilopteryx (see *Heraclia*).
xiphares, *Charaxes*.
Xylina socia, **114**.

Z

zaddachi, *Papilio cacicus*.
zapateri, *Asarta*.
Zegris eupheme, distribution of races of, **27**, **28**.
Zegris eupheme tschudica, note on status of, **28**.
Zegris eupheme **uarda**, subsp. n., from Transjordan, **26**.
Zelota spathomelina, in Malaya, **14**.

zingha, Charaxes.
Zisyphus mucronata, attractive to *Charaxes,* **45.**
zonata, Pangonia.
Zonitis, mimicking Lycids in Australia, **75.**
Zonocerus elegans, accidentally transported from S. Africa, **101.**
Zygaena trifolii, in England, **101.**

ERRATA.

p. **22, 5** lines from end, for *Oneinella* read *Oneilella.*
p. **38,** l. **5,** for *Dicurus* read *Dicrurus.*
p. **92,** l. **25,** for *juglandio* read *juglandis.*

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